The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6336. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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I propose to give a brief lecture on the properties and effects of the Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas. After which

TWELVE LADIES
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TWELVE LADIES

will inhale the gas, illustrating its harmless and very amusing effects. The gas (when breathed in small doses) develops the leading traits of character—singing, dancing, laughing, declamation, &c.

The object of this entertainment is to demonstrate how *harmless* and *unfailing* is the gas as an anæsthetic for the relief of pain in the extraction of teeth.

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originated the anæsthetic use of Laughing-gas, (in June, 1863,) and have given it, up to this writing, to

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without a single failure or accident. The names of all are written on a scroll and numbered, and can be seen at our office.

When the gas fails to destroy pain, it is because it is not pure, not fresh, or not properly administered.

Today we extracted seventeen teeth for a nervous, delicate lady, and she declared that she had not felt a single one of them.

A large number of the leading dentists of New-York and surrounding cities send us all their patients who require an anæsthetic for teeth-extraction, and we recommend such patients back for all other dental work. They know that our gas is fresh and pure, and that we have had immense experience in administering it.

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as reported, that our rooms are so crowded that patients have to wait a long time before they can be accommodated. It is seldom that one has to wait more than ten minutes.

If we can, by any laudable means, convince thousands who suffer from aching or decayed teeth that we can relieve them without pain or danger, do we not confer a blessing on mankind?

We can refer to more than

FIFTY CLERGYMEN,
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Who will certify to the truth of all we claim.

COME TO HEAD-QUARTERS,
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Remember the Lecture and Exhibition for ladies, in the large hall of Cooper Institute, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 11, commencing at 3 o'clock.

ADMISSION FREE.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

Senator Clayton's Reply to His Arkansas Accusers.

The "One Term" Constitutional Amendment to be Called Up.

A Prayer in the House by a Hebrew Divine.

Disposition of Funds in the Hands of Disbursing Agents.

One of Senator Schurz's Appointees Coming to Grief.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the Senate, today, Mr. CLAYTON occupied considerable time in addressing the Senate upon the subject of the recent difficulties in Arkansas, especially directing his attention to the charges that have been made against himself. Mr. CLAYTON makes out a pretty clear case in his own defense, and his enemies will have to bring some pretty strong evidence to overthrow it. The occasion which called forth the speech was the report by Mr. SCOTT of testimony taken by the Kuklux Committee, which implicated the Senator, he having been previously informed that such a report would be made. District-Attorney WHIPPLE and United States Marshal CATTERSON, of Arkansas, arrived here today, and will give their version of these proceedings before the House Committee of Elections, which is now hearing the contested case of BOLES vs. EDWARDS.

THE RHODE ISLAND STATUE.

Senator SPRAGUE arrived today, and in the Senate this afternoon he made the formal speech of presentation by Rhode Island to Congress of the statue of ROGER WILLIAMS, which was placed in the Capitol last Spring. The speech of presentation was brief, but entirely fitting and appropriate to the occasion. He was followed by his colleague, Mr. ANTHONY, in an exceedingly pretty and eloquent speech, which was much admired. The usual resolution of acceptance and thanks was passed. The statues of SHERMAN and TRUMBULL, the gift of Connecticut, will be presented and unveiled in a few days.

THE ONE TERM AMENDMENT.

Mr. CONKLING gave notice today that on Thursday next he would call up the resolution lately offered by Mr. SUMNER for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the re-election of a President to a second term of office, for the purpose of submitting some remarks with reference to it. Since it has been pretty well advertised that the great fight of the session against the President was to be made by his enemies upon this resolution, this announcement of the Senator looks very much as though an attack in force were contemplated before he was allowed to make full preparation.

THE MINT ASSAY AND COINAGE LAWS.

The House was occupied throughout the day with the codification of the mint assay and coinage laws, reported by Mr. KELLEY, from the Coinage Committee. The revision has been carefully considered, and simplifies and sifts a great many imperfect and inadequate laws. It met with no direct opposition, but a decided feeling against the increase of salaries for which it provides was manifested. Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. DAWES claimed that the increase in this one bureau will dislocate the pecuniary arrangements of all the bureaus, and justify an appeal for an increase from each of them, at a time when retrenchment is wanted. Mr. HOLMAN proposed an amendment, taking the power of removing the Chief of the Bureau from the President. This amendment was lost by a strict party vote. Mr. DAWES thought that the whole question of increasing salaries should be met here on the threshold, and in view of its importance, moved an adjournment. The debate upon this bill will probably occupy the whole of to-morrow in the house.

GEN. BALLOCH.

The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly reply to the resolution of the House of last month, offered by Mr. MCNEELY, a Democrat, making inquiry into the circumstances connected with the retirement of Gen. BALLOCH from the position of Disbursing Agent of the Freedman's Bureau. The Secretary of War will report that he was relieved because he placed a portion of the securities into which the funds were converted in the vaults of the National Safe Deposit Company, instead of the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury regards the conversion of the funds into United States bonds as an irregular act, though the accounting officers are of a different opinion, and so advised Gen. BALLOCH at the time. The reports will also show that there is no evidence whatever to indicate any intent on the part of Gen. BALLOCH to convert the interest to his own use, but that it has all been received and accounted for, and that the funds in Gen. BALLOCH's hands showed a surplus of several thousand dollars when they were turned over.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A prominent Democratic member of Congress today expressed the opinion that the Democratic National Convention would not be held until late in the Summer, and that St. Louis would be chosen as the place.

A PROTEGE OF SENATOR SCHURZ.

Notice has been taken of the indictment and arrest, and subsequent release on bail, of Gen. KRZYZANOWSKI, lately Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Georgia, for conspiracy to defraud the Government. This is an exceedingly bad case, since the charge is that a Collector, GOULD, was seduced by KRZYZANOWSKI into using the money of the Government for the private advantage of both. Singularly enough this man was appointed to the position which he misused on the recommendation of that pure statesman, Senator SCHURZ.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

The President sent to the Senate today the nomination of CHARLES HALE, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented several petitions for the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented the petition of lace importers of New-York for an alteration of the Customs laws.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented a petition for an appropriation for the benefit of the heirs of Dr. MORTON, of Boston, on account of his discovery of ether; also, a memorial of the American Temperance Mission for a National Prohibitory law.

MR. CLAYTON, OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, made a special report from the Joint Kuklux Committee, involving a question of privilege. He said that the Committee in investigating the condition of affairs in Arkansas had found that no Kuklux outrages were alleged to have occurred in that State for more than two years, but, incidentally, testimony had been given by two witnesses from Arkansas, named WHEELER and WHIPPLE, implicating one of the Senators from that State, (CLAYTON,) and a member of the House, (EDWARDS,) which evidence the Committee thought it their duty to lay before the Senate, so that the Senator implicated might have an opportunity, if he choose, to move for an investigation. The testimony charges that Mr. CLAYTON, when Governor of Arkansas, made a bargain with the Democratic members of the Legislature to disregard the regular returns of the election for member of Congress in the district now represented by Mr. EDWARDS, and to give Mr. EDWARDS a certificate of election, although Mr. BOLES was really elected; and that the consideration for this was the promise of the Democrats to vote for him for United States Senator.

Mr. SCOTT, in submitting the report, said that if the charges were found to be true it would be the duty of the Senate to consider whether the Senator from Arkansas was a fit person to hold a seat in the Senate, and that if, on the contrary, they were untrue, the Senator was entitled to have them investigated and himself exonerated.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas—I suppose, Mr. President, that under the rules this report would have to lie over for one day?

The VICE-PRESIDENT—It would.

Mr. CLAYTON—Then, Sir, as I am the Senator implicated, and as I do not desire to lie under this imputation one day longer than can possibly be avoided, I ask unanimous consent to proceed at once to the consideration of the report.

No objection was made, and Mr. CLAYTON read a long address, reviewing the evidence of Messrs. WHEELER and WHIPPLE, and indicating in detail his own acts as Governor of Arkansas. He described WHIPPLE as the foreman of a United States Grand Jury which was a mere political machine, and WHEELER, the United States District-Attorney, as a mere factotum, who moved only as others pulled the wires; and said that these charges, as well as his indictment by the Grand Jury, were made as part of a systematic persecution to which he had been subjected by enemies at home.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Amnesty bill came up as unfinished business, but on motion of Mr. SUMNER it was made a special order for Monday next, and Mr. CLAYTON continued his remarks.

In conclusion he asked the Senate to appoint a special committee to investigate the charges against him.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, a resolution was adopted to refer the matter to a special committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report upon the charges against Senator CLAYTON.

ONE TERM.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, gave notice that he would call up the pending joint resolution (Mr. SUMNER's) to limit the President to one term, and would address the Senate on the subject.

THE STATUE OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to take up the concurrent resolution accepting the statue of ROGER WILLIAMS, presented by the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, then, in a brief address, presented the statue in the name and on behalf of Rhode Island.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, also delivered an address on the same subject, and the concurrent resolution was adopted.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, moved to take up the pending resolution to admit Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, to a seat in the Senate, pending the investigation of the question of the validity of his election; and in response to a question by Mr. CONKLING, said that it was the unanimous judgment of the Committee on Elections that the resolution should pass. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, called up the resolution to pay FOSTER BLODGETT, of Georgia, late contestant for a seat in the Senate, the compensation usual in such cases.

Mr. THURMAN said that the investigation had convinced him that the resolution was in accordance with the precedents.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, opposed the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

At 2:50 o'clock P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. DE SOLA, of the Portuguese Synagogue, and Professor of Oriental Literature in McGill University, at Montreal. Alluding to the late Treaty of Washington, the reverend gentleman returned thanks that the great evil of war had been thereby avoided, and he prayed that the words of the Chief Magistrate of the nation may be realised, and that the example thus set may be everywhere followed, so as to restore to the productive industry of the world the millions of men now engaged in training and preparation for war. He asked a blessing upon those two nations which had thus proclaimed the glad tidings of peace to the world; and that they may be drawn yet nearer to each other in mutual esteem and confidence, not merely for their own welfare, but for the blessing of all the families of the earth, of whom they are the hope, and the teachers of liberty and enlightenment.

Mr. KETCHUM, of New-York, presented a petition of a large number of dealers in tobacco of Dutchess County, New-York, for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on all descriptions of manufactured tobacco.

Mr. STRONG, of Connecticut, presented a petition of the Savings Bank of Hartford, Conn., for a repeal of the tax on savings institutions.

Mr. CREBS, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the improvement of the Great Wabash, and the survey of the Little Wabash Rivers. Referred.

REPRESENTATIVE EDWARDS, OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Select Committee on Insurrectionary States, made a report in part, stating that testimony had been taken before a subcommittee, which impeached the official character and conduct of Senator CLAYTON, of Arkansas, and affected the right of Representative EDWARDS, of Arkansas, to a seat, and that a resolution has been adopted that these cases should be brought to the attention of the respective Houses. He moved that the testimony in the case of EDWARDS be referred to the Committee on Elections. It was so ordered.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, from the Committee of Elections, on the Virginia contested election case of MCKENZIE against BRAXTON, made report that BRAXTON, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat. Ordered to be printed.

ASSAY AND COINAGE.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Coinage reported a bill revising the laws relative to the Mint Assay Offices and Coinage of the United States, and asked that it be put on its passage.

The reading of the bill, which is quite voluminous, having been completed, Mr. KELLEY proceeded to explain the bill and the necessity for its passage. It was a codification of the existing laws revised and amended in conformity with the views of those best acquainted and most familiar with the subject.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, inquired whether the bill made any change in the standard weight or value of gold or silver coins.

Mr. KELLEY—It does not.

Mr. POTTER—Does it provide for coins of a different kind from those now existing?

Mr. KELLEY—It does not.

Mr. POTTER—Does it preserve the same silver and gold devices as the coinage now in use?

Mr. KELLEY—Precisely. I would like to have made our coinage conform to the French standard, taking the gramme as the unit, but I did not feel at liberty to impress my personal views upon the general law.

Mr. POTTER said he did not see the necessity of legislating on the subject of coinage when the country had had no coinage in circulation for the last ten years, and was not likely to have it for ten years to come; but if they were to go into the subject of coinage he protested against the issue of base coin, such as the copper and nickle cents—the latter not representing a tenth of their face value, and which had been established only for the personal profit of some parties in Pennsylvania, who had a monopoly of the article and who made a profit of 600 per cent. on it.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that the clause providing for nickel coins might be struck out of the bill.

Mr. POTTER asked whether Mr. KELLEY would vote to strike it out.

Mr. KELLEY said he would not, for the bill simply adopted the coinage now in use, and if the five cent nickel coins were struck out there would be no provision for five cent coins.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, expressed the hope that the time would soon come when there would be no longer any tokens of value, either metal tokens or paper tokens, but real money.

The House proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, moved to amend the first section, which provides for the appointment of a Director of the Mint, by striking out the words "who shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate." He argued that the tenure of the office should not be limited to five years, and the office then thrown open to a general scramble.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, opposed the amendment. He spoke of the report on Civil Service Reform as proposing only to take care of the front door by which appointments are to be made, while it left the back door for removals wide open. This bill proposed to close the back door as respects the office in question, and he, therefore, was opposed to the amendment, the effect of which would be to open it.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to amend the amendment by striking out only the words "unless sooner removed," &c.

After discussion, Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was rejected—yeas 88, nays 108.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, moved to amend by providing that the Director of the Mint shall hold office during good behavior.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, accepted that as a substitute for his own.

The House, however, rejected it.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out the twelfth section, which increases the salaries, fixing them as follows:

Director of the Mint, $3,500 with necessary traveling expenses; Superintendents at San Francisco and Philadelphia, $5,000 each; assayers, melters, refiners and coiners at San Francisco and Philadelphia, $3,500 each; engraver at Philadelphia, $3,500; Superintendents at Carson City and other Mints, $3,500; assayers, melters, refiners and coiners of Carson City and other mints, $3,000.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, showed how much these figures were in advance of the rates now paid.

Mr. KELLEY assented to the reduction of the salaries to the present rates, except as to the Director of the Mint.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to reduce the salary of the Director to $5,000.

Mr. DAWES advocated the amendment and opposed all increase of salaries of officers. He wished the House to scrutinize the bill narrowly in that view, and he moved, therefore, that the House adjourn, so that the question might be carefully considered to-morrow.

The House, then, at 3¾ o'clock, adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Its Organization—The Republicans Secure All the Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized at 3 o'clock this afternoon by electing Republican officers. In the Senate there was no opposition to the re-election of the old officers. Mr. BETTLE, the President, in taking the chair, spoke with his usual force as to the necessity of purity and reform in all departments of the public service, stating that the objective point of all true statesmanship is that wise legislation which fosters and gives life to honorable enterprise, which extends the sheltering ægis of the law over the humblest and poorest citizen, which gives to capital an organized power and to labor a first protection and a fair reward.

In the House officers elected were as follows; Speaker, Hon. NATHANIEL NILES, of Morris; Clerk, SINNICKSON CHEW, of Camden; Assistant Clerk, L. C. REEVES. The contest for the Speakership among the Republicans was a very animated one, Col. E. L. JOY, of Newark, making a vigorous fight for the place against odds that would have appalled any less resolute man. Mr. NILES had the support of many of the older politicians of the State, who regarded him as the most available man. Mr. NILES is a lawyer, practising in the New-York Courts, his office being in Wall-street. He is a gentleman of liberal culture and scrupulous purity of character, and entirely free of any entangling alliances. He will not, perhaps, exhibit as much "snap" in the Speaker's chair as Col. JOY, but he will prove strictly impartial and prompt in the discharge of business.

THE OUTLOOK.

The present Legislature is undoubtedly superior, intellectually, to that of last year. There are, in the House, few members of conspicuous mark. The great majority are men of more than average intelligence, and have a proper conception of their responsibilities and the duty they owe the State. In the Senate, there are several members of marked ability. Senators TAYLOR, of Essex; HEWITT, of Mercer; WILLIAMS, of Passaic, and BETTLE, of Camden, among the Republicans; and Messrs. CUTLER, of Morris, and CONOVER, of Monmouth, on the Democratic side, are men possessed of great talent. F.

OBITUARY.

Major-Gen. Henry W. Halleck.

Gen. HALLECK died at his residence, in Louisville, at 8:25 o'clock last evening, of congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease of the liver, with which he had been afflicted for some time.

HENRY WAGER HALLECK was born at Westernville, near Utica, N. Y., in the year 1816. His early education was very slight, and it was by hard study for a brief term at Union College that he prepared himself for admittance to the United States Military Academy at West Point, which occurred in 1835. Young HALLECK soon distinguished himself at the Academy, and graduated third in 1839 in a class of thirty-one, being appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers. So well grounded was he in this branch of the service that HALLECK held the position of Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy until June, 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he was employed by the Government on the fortifications in New-York Harbor, in repairing Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, and works on Governor's Island. He visited Europe in 1845, by order of the War Department, for the purpose of examining the principal military establishments of the chief countries. On his return to the United States in the Winter of 1845 he delivered a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute of Boston, on the "Science of War." His success in this endeavor led HALLECK to publish a volume entitled "The Elements of Military Art and Science," with an introductory chapter on the "Justifiableness of War." On Jan. 1, 1845, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Engineers, and during the following Summer proceeded to California and the Pacific coast on active service. The outbreak of the Mexican war found him still on the Pacific coast, and he remained in active civil and military service during all the campaigns under SCOTT and TAYLOR. For gallant conduct at the affairs of Palas Prietas and Urias, Nov. 18 and 19, 1847, he was brevetted a Captain, having attained the grade of First Lieutenant in 1845; and he subsequently greatly distinguished himself at San Antonio and Todos Santos, having at the former place with a few mounted volunteers, with whom he had made a forced march of 120 miles in twenty-eight hours, surprised a Mexican garrison of several hundred men, and nearly succeeded in capturing the Governor. He also acted on the staff of Commodore SHUBRICK in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847-8, and in that capacity participated in the capture of Mazatlan, of which place he was made Lieutenant-Governor. He was Secretary of State of the province of California, under the military Governments of Gens. MASON and RILEY, from 1847 to December, 1849, and during the same period acted as Auditor of the public revenue. He held a seat in the Convention which met in 1849 to adopt a State Constitution, and as a member of the Drafting Committee had a large share in the preparation of that instrument. Between 1850 and 1854 he discharged the duties of Judge Advocate and inspector of light-houses; and in the latter year, having then attained the rank of Captain of Engineers, he resigned his commission and commenced the practice of law in San Francisco. For many years he was the senior partner of one of the largest law firms in California, and was also Director-General of the New-Almaden quicksilver mines. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed a Major-General in the United States Army, his commission bearing date Aug. 17, 1861; and in November he succeeded FREMONT in the command of the Western Department, fixing his head-quarters at St. Louis.

In April, 1862, having directed the campaign in the South-west from his permanent head-quarters since the preceding February, he assumed the command of the army before Corinth, the investment of which place he conducted to a successful issue. The disastrous ending of the campaign of the Chickahominy having suggested to the President the appointment of a person of large military experience to reside in Washington and there direct the movements of the various Generals in the field, he was on July 11 appointed General-in-Chief of all the land forces of the United States, and on the 18th of the month entered upon his new duties. He soon afterward visited MCCLELLAN's army at Harrison's Landing on the James River, and upon returning to Washington ordered the advance of Gen. POPE toward the Rapidan, under cover of which MCCLELLAN was enabled to retire down the Peninsula, unmolested, to Yorktown. In addition to the publication already mentioned, Gen. HALLECK has produced a *Practical Treatise on Bitumen and its Uses*, a *Report on Military Defenses*, translations of the *Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico*, and *De Fooz on the Law of Mines*, and a treatise entitled *International Law and the Laws of War*, (1861.)

Suicide of the Ex-Mayor of Hoboken.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. CHARLES T. PERRY, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Hoboken, President of the Hoboken Gas Company, and Mayor of the City at the time of the drafts in 1863, shot himself through the head, and at 11 o'clock last night was laying at the point of death.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Beach Declines to Fill Up the Senate Committees.

Announcement of the House Committees—Mr. Alvord's "Personal Explanation"—Proposed Overhauling of the New-York District-Attorney's Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Legislature reassembled this evening with more than a quorum in both Houses. The session was brief, and the interest mainly confined to the Assembly, where, in accordance with general expectation, the standing committees were announced by Speaker SMITH. The Speaker had been unusually successful in keeping the names of the men comprising the leading committees from the ear of rumor and when the Assembly met it is doubtful whether a single member, except Mr. SMITH himself, could give more than a vague guess as to how a single committee would be constituted. So far as I have heard there is less dissatisfaction than usual among members at the manner in which the Speaker has performed this, the most embarrassing part of his duties. There are a few growlers, as there always must be, but in the main the Committees are admitted to be well constituted and the public has especial reason to rejoice that all the leading committees are in the hands of incorruptible men and earnest reformers. The Committee on Cities has already acquired the nick-name of the Ironclad. There is not a man on it who can be approached by improper influences. The two Democrats, TILDEN and OSGOOD, were both elected in opposition to corruptionists of their own party, and neither of them could be prevailed on to vote for the nominee of their own party for Speaker on account of his former affiliation with the Tammany Ring.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

After the announcement of the Committees by the Speaker, Mr. ALVORD arose to a question of privilege, and everybody expected that he was going to decline the place of Chairman of Ways and Means, as he was advised to do by the *Tribune*, but they were disappointed. "Old Salt" is not the man to give up a good thing at the suggestion of so unsafe a guide as "H. G." It turned out that he was only fishing for some kind of compliment or some indorsement or *quasi* vindication of his character for integrity from the Speaker. He commenced raking up the proceedings of the Republican caucus held before the meeting of the Legislature, and therefore entirely out of place on the present occasion. He assumed that a certain speech made in the caucus by a gentleman (supposed to be Col. HAWKINS) had direct reference to him, although his name was not mentioned, and went to tell the Assembly that he despised the man who made it, and should hereafter treat him with contempt. He vouched in the strongest terms for his own integrity, and gave as a proof of it that he had no fortune to leave to his heirs except his reputation. He closed by intimating that his acceptance of the position of Chairman of Ways and Means would depend on what response to his rigmarole he should elicit from the Speaker. When he got through, the Speaker quietly remarked, in general terms, that he made up the Committee on Ways and Means as he did all the rest of the Committees, with sole regard to what he deemed the qualifications and fitness of the men he had placed on them, and in accordance with his oath of office. Mr. ALVORD appeared to be perfectly satisfied with this "indorsement" of his integrity, and immediately replied he "thankfully accepted the position," and should fulfill its duties with sole regard to the public good, and the credit of the party to which he belonged. Mr. HAWKINS then rose to a "question of privilege," stating that he wished to reply to the gentleman from Onondaga, but the Speaker suggested that there was no subject under discussion, which was equivalent to saying that there was nothing in ALVORD's harangue deserving a reply, and Col. HAWKINS took the hint and sat down.

THE WORK OF THE EVENING SESSION.

Several bills were introduced, among the most notable of which was one from Mr. JUDD, to amend the Constitution so as to increase the pay of members to $8 per diem, and one to elect Civil Justices in New-York on a general ticket. A resolution was offered by Mr. FLAMMER, of New-York, for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly to investigate the affairs of the New-York District-Attorney's office, and ascertain why indictments were not tried, and probe into other well-known abuses of that rotten department of the City Government.

IN THE SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded in anticipation of two interesting events, viz., the renewal of the discussion on Mr. BENEDICT's bill clothing Controller GREEN with enlarged power, and Senator WOOD's promised exculpation of himself from the charges of corruption in connection with the passage of the charter of 1870. Neither of these events took place, Gen. WOOD having been detained on the way to Albany by a belated train, was not in his seat, and the New-York Controller's bill was not taken up. It is now understood that, in view of the temper manifested by the Senate when the bill was under discussion last week, its promoters acknowledge the necessity of amending it materially, and of abridging, or at least dividing the large powers proposed to be vested in the Controller.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

There is a dead lock in the matter of the Senate committees, in which, it will be remembered, numerous blanks were left, intended for the Democratic members. The Lieutenant-Governor was last week, by a vote of the Senate, instructed to fill these vacancies. To-night he handed in a communication declining to do so, and stating that there was no rule requiring him to appoint parts of committees, although he might properly be required to appoint one or more entire committees. The difficulty in the present case grew out of the uncertain position of TWEED and the Reform Democratic Senators.

Midnight.—Controller GREEN is here looking after the bill now pending in the Senate. It is said that Gov. HOFFMAN does not approve of those provisions of the bill conferring such unlimited power upon the Controller, and the probability now is that all but the fifth and eighth sections will be stricken out leaving it simply a bill to provide for the immediate financial necessities of the City. As thus amended, it will doubtless pass without opposition, and will become a law before the end of the week.

A Committee of the Bar Association present to the Legislature a memorial containing general charges of corruption against a portion of the Judiciary of New York, and asking for an investigating committee. S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan 9.

In the Senate this evening, the Lieutenant-Governor presented a communication declining to appoint the balance of the Committees left vacant by Senator WOODIN.

THE BUFFALO CHARTER.

The Buffalo Charter Repeal bill was passed—yeas 19, nays 1, Mr. O'BRIEN being the negative voter.

BILLS.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. COOK—To amend the charter of Greenport, Long Island; also to authorize the election of a Police Justice in Newtown, Queens County.

By Mr. WEISMAN—To amend the charter of the Manhattan Dispensary of New-York City.

POUGHKEEPSIE AND EASTERN RAILROAD.

A bill to authorize the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad to change the denomination of its bonds was passed. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Governor's message, Mr. ALBERGER in the Chair, but without taking any action rose and reported progress. In the House Mr. ALVORD moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the message, and that its several parts be distributed among the various committees.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following standing Committees:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Alvord, Marcy, Haughton, Pell, Kennedy, Hart, Fort, Jacobs, Houghton.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Prince, Strahan, Niles, Flammer, A. L. Hayes, Vedder, Tobey, Tilden, D. B. Hill.

On the Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Hawkins, Judd, Morton, Haight, Berri, Eastman, Alberger, Tilden, Osgood.

On Canals—Messrs. Fort, Shepardson, Simson, Knettles, Hollister, Moulton, Rice, Mosher, Paige.

On Commerce and Navigation.—Messrs. Alberger, D. T. Babcock, Bennett, Greene, Gelb, Judd, Snyder, G. B. Lord, Campbell.

On Railroads—Messrs. White, Smyth, Whitbeck, Lewis, Burns, Greenhalgh, G. W. L. Smith, A. Hill, Chambers.

On Insurance—Messrs. Lippitt, Enos, A. L. Van Dusen, Tobey, Twombly, White, Carroll, Aitken.

On Claims—Messrs. Woolsey, Lincoln, Hyatt, Griffin, Davidson, Yeomans, Swain, Foley, Chamberlain.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Badeau, Dykeman, Lott, Holdridge, Wyman, Lewis, Bemus, Oakley, A. Hill.

On the Affairs of Villages—Messrs. Pierce, W. J. Van Deusen, Preston, Sage, Hungerford, Gass, Wells, Buell, Mosher.

On Internal Affairs—Messrs. Lynde, Enos, Knapp, Herrick, Tucker, Fowler, Whittaker, Couchman, Wiley.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Goring, Burritt, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Hollister, Moore, Loughran, Roche, Buckley.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Smiley, J. D. Brown, Bennett, Pierce, D. L. Babcock, Squires, Woolsey, Cook, Oakley.

On Banks—Messrs. Squires, Burritt, Goring, Niles, Kingsland, Whitbeck, Hart, Foley, G. D. Lord.

On Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. West, Wells, Preston, Abbott, Greenhalgh, J. Hays, Dunphy.

On Militia and Public Defense—Messrs. Sniper, Gelb, Baltz, Mackay, Hungerford, Knettles, Snyder, Fields, Buckley.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Yeomans, Murdock, Swain, Gregory, Dykeman, Buell, Ray.

On State Prisons—Messrs. E. E. Brown, Kingsland, Badeau, Peck, Mackay, Blair, M. M. Tompkins.

On Public Education—Messrs. G. P. Lord, Eastman, Smyth, Flammer, Davidson, Crandall, Morton, Frear, Roche.

On Grievances—Messrs. Rose, Herrick, Beckwith, D. Tomkins, Murdock, Couchman, Roche.

On Public Health—Messrs. Loughran, Crandall, J. D. Brown, Houghton, Herrick, Peck, Haight, Healep, Frear.

On the Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Wyman, Sniper, Simson, Gregory, Lincoln, Buckley, Cook.

On State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Beckwith, Moulton, Gass, Moore, Woodward, Chamberlain, Wiley.

On the Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Knapp, Baltz, Smiley, Whittaker, Griffin, Jacobs, Aitken.

On Civil Divisions—Messrs. Shepardson, E. E. Brown, Abbott, Green, A. L. Hays, Houghton, Chambers.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Husted, Prince, Alvord, Niles, Rose, Hawkins, Tilden, Ray, Fields.

On Two-Thirds and Three-Fifths Bills—Messrs. A. L. Hayes, Vedder, Husted, Kennedy, Ely, Carroll, Campbell.

On Expenditures of the Executive Department—Messrs. Sage, Yeomans, Fowler, Springsteed, Goring, Healey, M. M. Tompkins.

On Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Hyatt, J. H. Babcock, Berri, Pell, Rice, Couchman, Osgood.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Ely, Holdridge, Sniper, Woodward, W. J. Van Dusen, J. Hayes, D. B. Hill.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Tucker, Houghton, Hawkins, G. L. Smith, D. Tompkins, Paige, Dunphy.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Smyth, Lott, Lind, A. L. Van Dusen, Loughran, Blair, Woolsey.

On Joint Library—Messrs. Bemus, J. D. Brown, Judd, Foley, Carroll.

The Chair stated he had made up his Committees, as he thought, for the best interests of the State.

Mr. HAWKINS rose to reply to Mr. ALVORD, when the Chair reminded him this was not the question for debate.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. SPRINGSTEED—Relative to bringing actions against railroads.

By Mr. PELL—Providing for the repayment of money illegally collected by the New-York Health Commissioners.

By Mr. NILES—To repeal New-York City charter.

By Mr. IRA D. BROWN—Providing for a diminution in the officers of Assembly to the extent of thirty-seven in number; also dispensing with seventeen messengers and forty-one pages.

By Mr. NILES—Relative to limited partnerships.

By Mr. FOLEY—Amending the act relative to the District Court of New-York; also, incorporating the Manhattan Accumulation Company.

By Mr. BENNETT—Regulating ferries across the East River to Greenpoint; also, to extend and improve Banker-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. JUDD—For the formation of a free public library.

By Mr. FLAMMER—To repeal the charter of the Elevated Railroad Company.

By Mr. MCKAY—To make procurement of abortion felony, punishable by not less than four years' imprisonment; also, to incorporate the Mutual Trust Institution of New-York. This was the bill that met the Governor's objection last year, owing to a savings bank clause in the bill. This is now omitted.

THE NEW-YORK DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Mr. FLAMMER moved that charges of corruption having been made against the administration of the District-Attorney's office of New-York, that a joint committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the same. Laid over.

MORE PAY.

Mr. JUDD offered a concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution so as to pay the members of the Legislature $8 per diem, but not to exceed $800 at a session, except in cases of impeachment trials or extra sessions, when the pay shall also be $8 per diem. Laid over.

Adjourned.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Friendly Reception of Gen. Sherman in Madrid—Minister Roberts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Spanish Minister today communicated the fact to this Government that Gen. SHERMAN and Staff arrived in Madrid last week, and that on Saturday they were formally presented to King AMADEUS, by whom they were most cordially received. The same day a State dinner was given them, at which most of the members of the Ministry were present, and at which speeches were made, the allusions to the United States being of the most friendly character; and there was a unanimous expression of the hope that the present peaceful relations might continue to exist. The attentions to Gen. SHERMAN and his party were very marked, and the fact is looked upon as decidedly favorable to a continuance of peace. It is proper to state, in this connection, that, whatever the fact may be the Spanish Minister himself has as yet received no notice whatsoever of his alleged recall.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Failure of the General Council to Relieve the Suspending Miners—The Organization a Decided Fizzle.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Jan. 9.—The General Council of the anthracite coal region met here today. Contrary to expectation, the Council did nothing to relieve those who are now on suspension in Luzerne County. President KEALY, of the W. B. A., worked in the interest of Catholicism and the Irishmen in general, but he was thwarted by the Welsh and English delegates. The miners throughout the six counties entirely ignore KEALY, on account of his antagonism to the general interest of miners, as a fraud. A man named BRISTOL has been before the Council tonight, endeavoring to persuade the delegates as to the feasibility of leasing territory in Columbia County for mining coal. The truth is that the organization lately existing among the miners in the anthracite region is now a dead letter; the Welsh refuse to adhere to any proposition from the Irishmen and *vice versa*. Although the Council have met and adjourned, nothing has been effected to relieve those who are actually in need of aid and counsel.

The following circular has just been issued here:

To the working men of Pennsylvania: The Convention called to meet at Williamsport, on the third Tuesday in January, to nominate labor reform candidates for State officers, is hereby postponed until after the meeting of the National Convention at Columbus, Ohio, which is to be held on the 21st of February.

The Executive Committee of the State Labor Union will meet at the State Capital Hotel, Harrisburg, on Friday, Feb. 9, to elect delegates to the Columbus Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS.

More Disorder and Trouble in the Crescent City.

A Member of the Warmoth House Shot Dead.

He First Attempts to Kill a Carter Sergeant-at-Arms.

Intense Excitement Manifested Among the People.

Both the Legislatures at a Dead-Lock.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9—There is no change in the condition of affairs regarding the rival Houses. The Warmoth House met at the State House. After the calling of their roll of members, Mr. STANTON, one of the members unseated by the Carter House, called for the reading of a bill relative to the erection of a jail and court-house for the Parish of Red River, and in the course of a discussion upon it, he charged that the bill was a fraud, a fact he was able to prove, and also that of the $20,000 in bonds proposed to be raised, $13,000 had already been collected and appropriated for other purposes. This bill was introduced by E. W. DEWES, the member from Desota, and after Mr. STANTON closed, DEWES immediately arose and accused STANTON of lying, whereupon the entire body became demoralized and uproarious. It was at last decided that no action could be taken until there was a quorum in the Senate. Shortly after a recess was taken, with the injunction from Mr. BREWSTER that members must not go beyond the lines or they might be caught up by the Carter Sergeants-at-Arms, who were on the war-path after them. At 2 o'clock they met again and took another recess until 3.

At 10 o'clock the Carter House met in the third-story of the Gem Saloon, on Royal-street, when a Deputy Sheriff endeavored to serve some injunctions from Judge DIBBLES' Court. This endeavor failed, and, to turn the tables, a motion was made by Mr. STEVENS, the member from Jackson parish, that Judge DIBBLE be brought before the Bar of the House to answer for his contempt. The motion was carried, and it is stated that prominent lawyers sustain Mr. STEVENS in his motion. Mr. CARTER announced that able counsel had been engaged to defend the injunction cases before Judge DIBBLE. There being no quorum, the Carter House will remain sitting until the requisite number can be obtained. In the meantime Gov. WARMOTH has announced that unless the absent members of the House, meaning the Carter men, including of course Mr. CARTER, should take their seats in the State House, now guarded and environed by Police and militia, before 2 o'clock to-morrow, 10th inst., he should issue writs of election to the various parishes which the members of the Carter House now represent.

WALTER WHEYLAND, one of the members of the Warmoth House, was shot and killed about 6 o'clock this evening. It will be remembered that WHEYLAND was one of those unseated by the Carter men on the 4th. It appears that Capt. ISADOR MCCORMACK and W. W. MCCULLOUGH, two deputy Sergeants-at-Arms of the Carter House, were standing near Victor's Restaurant, on Canal-street, not far from the corner of Dryades-street, in the vicinity of the State-house, when WHEYLAND, who is said to be a notorious pugilist and bully, came across Canal-street toward MCCORMACK and MCCULLOUGH, drew his pistol, and fired at MCCORMACK, the ball grazing MCCORMACK's forehead, inflicting a flesh wound. A rush was immediately made by the Police and others near by, and a pistol shot was fired at and mortally wounded WHEYLAND, who was carried to the State-house, where he expired about half an hour afterward.

There are contradictory opinions as to who killed WHEYLAND. MCCORMACK and MCCULLOUGH are under arrest, charged with the act, but a large number of persons who were present, and saw the whole affair, assert that it was done by one of the policemen. The matter will be investigated to-morrow.

There is much bitterness and bad blood engendered by the strife now going on, and many upon the streets say that the vendetta will begin to-morrow. There are no signs of a quorum in the Senate yet. The most of the wandering Senators are said to be beyond the reach of the Pinchbeck Sergeant-at-Arms. The State-house is like a beleaguered castle—bristling bayonets, six-shooters, Gatlin guns, and all the paraphernalia of war prevents ingress or egress except to those who belong to the Warmoth administration. Your correspondent was denied access to the State House by the armed Police this morning, who were insolent in their conduct and bearing. The *Times* of this city is out this evening in a scathing editorial entitled "The Voice of the People." Referring to Gov. WARMOTH's professions for reform, it says "while he recommends the modification of objectionable laws, he fails to urge their repeal, and virtually demands the retention of all that vast patronage and concentration of State authority which have made him for years an irresponsible dictator."

This state of affairs cannot long be tolerated. Gen. EMORY, in obedience to orders from the War Department, has ordered a regiment of troops from Louisville. R. H. S.

OFF THE TRACK.

Narrow Escape from a Frightful Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Owing to a misplaced switch, the 4 o'clock train from New-York, this afternoon, ran off the track just south of Hastings. Six passenger-cars, two palace-cars and a baggage-car were dislodged and plowed their way over the frozen ground at a fearful rate. Not one of them upset, and when they came to a stand they formed a zigzag line. The passengers were panic-stricken, but no one was injured in the least. Some of the trucks of the train plowed into the earth so deep that the platforms touched the ground. The accident was a miraculous escape from a fearful disaster. All the up-trains to-night are from two to three hours behind time. A single track is used at the scene of the accident.

Telegraph Brevities.

BOTTS is to be hanged.

The Prince of WALES went out on Monday for the first time since his illness.

The Brussels Bourse Committee sent 10,000 francs to the Chicago sufferers.

The steamer *Holsatia*, which was to have sailed from Havre on the 6th for New-York, was detained till the 8th.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN was yesterday re-elected to the United States Senate by the Ohio Legislature.

OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday's Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

The Sixth Day's Proceedings in the Investigation.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's Opinions Contradicted—Frauds Alleged Against the United States Weigh-Master of the Twelfth District.

The Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10½ A. M., yesterday, in Room No. 14, of the Astor House. Senator Buckingham presided, as usual. Senator Casserly wished that the Collector should be reminded that he had not yet furnished the list of appointments and removals, with reasons for both, which he was requested to furnish on the first day of the investigation. A note was therefore dispatched to him by Mr. Lynes, the Secretary. On motion of Senator Pratt, certain gentlemen were subpœnaed to testify concerning the frauds of weighers. The Chairman read aloud the following communication:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, }
Jan. 8, 1872. }

On motion by Mr. Hamlin:

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment be authorized to sit during the session of the Senate.

Attest, GEO. C. GRAHAM, Secretary.

The first witness called was Henry Garrison, employed by Mr. Collier, carman of A. T. Stewart. He said: We charge merchants generally fifty cents a package, but we charge Mr. A. T. Stewart only forty cents. It makes no difference how far we take them. I have frequently taken goods from the General Order store, and never had any difficulty in getting the goods nor any delay in finding them. Sometimes, indeed, a package might get astray and go to the United States Bonded Warehouse, instead of the proper place. It compares favorably with other stores. I have been all the morning waiting for a load at Jersey City and Hoboken. I can always get a load much quicker at No. 371 than at the others. I have been in the business twenty years.

Senator Howe—How have the charges for cartage varied for the last five years? A.—When the Cartage Bureau was established we charged fifty cents a package for any distance; before that we used to charge according to the distance.

Q.—What number of packages would constitute a load on the average? A.—Between two and three; sometimes a package may weigh nine hundred weight, sometimes five; it is not always the biggest packages that weigh the most.

Q.—Do you know anything about the charges for General Order stores? A.—I have often settled for merchants at Leet & Stockings', and at McIntyre, Bixby & Co.'s, but that was before the war. At some I have paid from a dollar to two dollars; at others less. In Jersey City it was always a dollar. At McIntyre's, in '57 and '58, I used to pay from fifty cents to a dollar. In the same year, at the Cunard, it was seventy-five cents to a dollar, but there was no cartage there.

Q.—When were the charges raised? A.—After the war commenced.

Q.—What were the charges in '69 and '70? A.—The same as they are now. Mr. Mason had it before Leet & Co. His store was in Washington-street. He charged from a dollar to $1 75.

Q.—What do Leet & Co. charge? A.—From a dollar to $2 50, according to the size of the packages.

Q.—Has there been any change in the packages? A.—An immense change; more than double. When we used to carry eight, now sometimes we can only get three on a double truck.

Q.—Why has the increase been made since Mr. Mason's time? A.—I don't know. I suppose the Collector has regulated it. I do not know who else has the power.

Q.—Are the charges by Leet & Co., of a dollar to two dollars and a half, higher, in proportion to the size of the packages, than Mason's? A.—I could not possibly say.

Q.—Would the goods coming into the city from the Hamburg and Bremen boats cross over to this City by the same ferry? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the Cunard boats? A.—They all start from the one pier on that side, but they come to different piers here. They are all owned by the same Company—the Jersey City Ferry.

Q.—How far is the General Order store in Leroy-street from the ferry landing? A.—Not far.

Q.—How far is the other one in Washington-street? A.—About three-quarters of a mile.

Q.—Can you give us an idea of the construction of these stores—say the Washington-street one? A.—It has five floors, and I think each floor is from twelve to fourteen feet high; the floor stretches right straight through and is supported on iron columns; the goods are arranged in two tiers so as to show the marks distinctly; if that is impossible then the marker makes fresh marks.

Q.—So that you would only have to remove one tier of goods at the worst? A.—That would be all.

Q.—Was the convenience in the stores at Jersey City and Hoboken or in other warehouses greater or less than in Leet & Co.'s General Order stores? A.—It was less; I have always had a greater difficulty in getting goods at other stores than at Leet & Stockings'.

By Senator Casserly—How long have you been in Mr. Collier's employ? A.—Twenty years.

Q.—Have you ever paid a General Order store charge for Mr. Stewart? A.—Only once—about six weeks ago; as a general rule, he settles them himself; but this one was on the East River, and kind of out of the way.

Q.—Then, of course, you know nothing about Mr. Stewart's payments? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Give the name of any merchant for whom you have paid storage. A.—For H. & M. Arnold, about a month ago.

Q.—You have stated that the charges at the Cunard and Bremen stores were the same? A.—Yes, Sir, they were.

Q.—It has been testified to here that at the Bremen stores it was twenty-five per cent. less. A.—I never paid any less.

Q.—You know nothing about any delay between the General Order stores and the Appraiser's store? A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—When many packages of goods for one house arrive at the General Order store they are lodged together; would small numbers of packages have the same privilege? A.—Perhaps they would not.

Q.—Have you any special privilege as employed for A. T. Stewart? A.—None; I am served just as quickly when I go for the goods of other merchants.

Q.—But this promptness results from the fact that you are considered a trustworthy cartman? A.—Well, I have been in the business twenty years, and they know me; I don't know of any store in the City where they would not allow me the privilege of going inside to hunt up goods.

By Senator Bayard—Can you state whether A. T. Stewart contracts for storage, &c., on as good terms as other merchants? A.—I cannot tell at all.

Q.—Are you brought into contact with Mr. Cooper? A.—Very seldom; once in a while I have seen him.

Q.—Have you never heard that Mr. Cooper or Mr. Stewart have alleged that they have great difficulty in getting their goods from the General Order stores? A.—Never; if they had spoken to Mr. Collier, he certainly would have spoken to me, and he never did.

Q.—But if seven steamers should arrive at once and discharge their goods into General Order stores, would there not be delay and inconvenience? A.—Why, of course, there would; but that does not happen very often.

Q.—Do I understand that your contract with Mr. Stewart obliges you to take any package, however big, any distance, for forty cents? A.—Yes, Sir, with the exception of rolls of oilcloth, which sometimes weigh 1,500 pounds; we get paid extra for those.

Q.—And you charge other merchants how much? A.—Fifty cents.

By Senator Casserly—Do you think that $1 is a common charge at Leet & Co.'s? A.—Yes, I think it is for small things; I have known only seventy-five cents paid for a small box.

Q.—How much did you pay for the firm of Arnold that you mentioned? A.—About from $2 to $2 50.

Q.—Was that the regular rate for that house? A.—No; it was the last one that I have paid, but I have paid bills for them at the rate of $1 and $1 50.

Q. Can you specify them? A.—No; there are so many to pay that one drives the other out of my head.

By Senator Pratt—When you spoke of paying seventy-five cents for a small box, did that include storage, cartage and labor? A.—Yes, Sir; it includes the whole thing.

Q.—How much did the packages that you paid $2 to $2 50 for Messrs. Arnold weigh? A.—About 900 pounds.

This completed the evidence of Mr. Garrison. As no witness presented himself, there was a complete stagnation of business, which the members of the Committee filled up by the examination of papers. There was some discussion as to whether the gentlemen mentioned by Mr. Reid should be subpœnaed, but the decision was understood to be adverse, though no vote was taken upon it. It was evidently the feeling of the majority that nothing of importance to the merchants of New-York could possibly come out of it, since they were, in all probability, soreheaded politicians. Senator Stewart inquired, with some humor, how long the Committee was going to sit, and whether the session would last beyond the week, but no information was gained on the point, save Senator Casserly's declaration that they had a duty to the Government and one to the people to execute.

The next witness was Mr. James Elliott, who testified that he had been a resident of the City for twenty-three years, and had been employed as a weigher under the United States Weigh-master; he had worked as a weigher, and knew something about the bark *Vesta* which had unloaded at Pier No. 48 East River; she was loaded with pig-iron and soda ash; he knew that 100 barrels of soda ash had been carried away without being weighed; Mr. Baldwin and Nelson Mott were concerned in it; they were in the employ of James M. Thompson, a United States Weigh-master; Baldwin marked the casks with with a piece of red chalk, and Mott entered them in a book; they took the English weight off the casks and entered them in the books; 100 barrels of bleaching powder were also taken out of the same vessel; they went away on trucks Nos. 2,750, 6,713 and 614.

By Senator Buckingham—Did you ever give any money to Mr. Thompson? A.—Yes, I gave him $5 for election purposes a short time before the election came on. I gave it to him cheerfully, for I wanted our man to win.

Q.—Who was your man? A.—Mr. Haws was running for Senator.

By Senator Bayard—How far from the office was the scale? A.—About half a block.

Q.—Was Weigh-master Thompson in his office when the soda ash and bleaching-powder were taken from the *Vesta*? A.—I believe so. I saw him come out when we were in the dock.

Q.—Was there any assessment made on you besides the money you gave for the election? A.—I gave a dollar a week to the foreman for the purpose of bringing ships to that dock.

Q.—Who do you consider got that money? A.—I suppose Mr. Thompson got it.

Q.—Was he a politician? A.—Oh, yes; at all hazards he had to be elected at the primary election. He took up a gang of us there on that night.

Q.—Did you belong to that district? A.—Some of us did; some did not.

Q.—Were you armed with anything? A.—Well, we had clubs.

Q.—Did you succeed, did your arguments in the way of clubs have any effect? A.—The other side seen it wasn't any use, so they left.

Q.—Suppose a man declines to pay money for election or a weekly dollar, what happens then? A.—Why, you don't get work; a man is left standing on the corner; I've been left standing on the corner twice myself for not paying regularly.

By Senator Casserly—How long have you been with Thompson? A.—About a year.

Q.—Did you get steady employment? A.—I got my share of what was going until he commenced running the stuff off without weighing.

Q.—How long has that been? A.—About two months.

Q.—How many were there in Mr. Thompson's gang? A.—Four besides Mr. Baldwin, who made the weight.

Q.—And you and the others handled the stuff? A.—Just so.

Q.—So that this stuff could not be weighed without you? A.—Of course it could not.

Q.—Do you know any other vessels besides the bark *Vesta*? A.—There was a large ship laden with pig-iron; then there was also a brig.

Q.—Is that a good district for work? A.—Pretty good, as things went.

Q.—Did you ever have a larger gang than four? A.—Yes, we've had six.

Q.—When were you paid? A.—The pay-master came round once a week and paid us off.

Q.—How often did it happen that the City weigher weigh the goods and gave the weights to Mr. Thompson or Mr. Baldwin? A.—Well, I cannot say.

Q.—Who was the City weigher? A.—Mr. Doyle.

Q.—Who paid him? A.—The buyers.

Q.—Did he ever pay the gang for what he weighed? A.—Yes; he paid half.

Q.—You got your pay from the Government, did you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then who got the half you spoke of. A.—Mr. Thompson.

By Senator Stewart—How long is it since you worked for Mr. Thompson? A.—About three weeks.

Q.—How was it you didn't get work? A.—Some one got ahead of me; I guess it was because I told the Custom-house Inspector that they were carting off goods without weighing them; when I asked Mr. Thompson for work he said I was a bad man, and if I didn't go away he'd punch me; he was in earnest, and was taking off his coat; says I, "I guess I can get away with you without taking off mine;" so he backed down.

Q.—Do you know that they had not in the case of the bark *Vesta* weighed one or two casks and taken an average of the whole? A.—They weighed some, and then they took the English weights down in their book and carried it off to the office.

Q.—And you don't know whether they took an average of the whole or not? A.—They took the English weights.

Q.—The five dollars that you gave to Mr. Thompson were voluntarily given, were they not? A.—Yes. I wanted our men to win, but he never gave the money to the Association.

Q.—Did you go up with the crowd to the primary? A.—I was along.

Q.—Had you a club? A.—No, I never want anything of that sort.

Q.—You can protect yourself without one? A.—Yes, I can get along.

By Senator Pratt—Did the cargo of the bark *Vesta* consist entirely of iron, pearl ash, and bleaching powder? A.—That was all that could be weighed; she had crates besides.

Q.—Did you weigh the iron? A.—Oh, yes.

By Senator Casserly—There were no English marks on it? A.—No, Sir.

This closed the witness' testimony. The next witness was Wm. H. Proctor, a weigher in the Twelfth District under United States Weigh-master Mr. James Thompson.

By Senator Bayard—Do you know of any casks having been sent away without being weighed? A.—Some soda ash, I believe, went away without being weighed.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Mr. Baldwin and Nelson Mott, Mr. Thompson's deputies.

Q.—You saw them come over the side and leave without being weighed, did you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was James Elliott there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were any weighed before being sent away? A.—Three casks were weighed, and then the others were unweighed.

Q.—Have you ever had any assessments made on you? A.—Five dollars was demanded of me for the election, but I did not pay it.

Q.—Have you ever paid anything? A.—A dollar a week to get ships there.

Q.—To whom did you pay this? A.—To Mr. Nelson Mott.

Q.—Did Mr. Thompson take any interest in primary elections in his district? A.—Yes, he used to be busy.

Q.—Did he carry gangs up there of dock men and men working in the Custom-house employment? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many piers are in his district? A.—Two; Nos. 48 and 49.

Q.—You have separate gangs there? A.—Yes.

By Senator Pratt—Were you present all the time the *Vesta* was being unloaded? A.—Not all the time.

Q.—Do you know the difference between the English weights and ours? A.—Never did any weighing myself.

Q.—Did you say that you had seen some of the casks weighed? A.—No; but I heard that a few had been weighed.

By Senator Casserly—How long had you been in Mr. Thompson's employment at that time? A.—About seven months.

By Senator Howe—What proportion of the *Vesta's* cargo did you see thrown out? A.—About twenty-five casks.

Q.—Is it usual in unloading a vessel to weigh all the casks of the same kind of goods? A.—I believe it is.

Q.—If you ascertained, by weighing half a dozen indiscriminately, that the marks were correct, would you not think it safe to conclude that all were correct? A.—I should not think it safe.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because of the variation; it is sometimes higher, sometimes lower.

Q.—How much were you assessed? A.—Mr. Thompson told me that I was required to pay five dollars, but I only paid two dollars and a half; he wanted the remainder, but I refused to give it because I was not working.

By Senator Bayard—Do you know of the Custom-house weighers taking their weight from the City weighers? A.—Yes, Sir, sometimes.

Q.—The goods on such occasions were handled by the Custom-house gang? A.—Yes, Sir.

Patrick Callahan was the next witness. He had resided in the City for twenty-two years, and had worked for Mr. Thompson for the past year; he had been on the pier as a laborer, but knew nothing about the bark *Vesta*; he understood that the programme was that the district was to be kept out of debt by running the casks and stuff.

By Senator Casserly—What do you mean by "running stuff?" A.—Why one man takes down the English weight, and then we work at weighing iron; consequently there's men standing at the corner idle.

By Senator Buckingham—Who takes down the English marks? A.—George Baldwin, a workman like myself.

By the Chairman—Have you ever paid money to bring ships to the dock? A.—I have paid a dollar a week; Mr. Baldwin said that he would pay it to the Harbor-Master to bring ships.

Q.—Do you know of any vessels that were brought to the piers in consequence of this money. A.—No, Sir.

By Senator Howe—Who gets any advantage from "running" casks without weighing them. A.—It keeps the pay-roll down; I don't know who gets the advantage, but I know I've had to work so hard for the Government that when I went home I couldn't eat my supper through handling so much pig-iron.

Q.—But if the goods are not weighed, then you would be relieved? A.—We would, of our pay; if we didn't work then we wouldn't get pay; as far as the election money is concerned, I want to say that I opposed it from the first; I said that I could give a good square Republican vote, and that was more than the Tammany fellows that he favors; says I, "I won't; I'll be so and so if I will; I won't give a cent," says I, to Mr. Nelson Mott; then Mr. Thompson sent in for me, and he talked to me, and I gave him the five dollars.

By Senator Casserly—How long have you been with Mr. Thompson? A.—About a year.

Q.—I suppose you and the men who worked with you knew when a cargo was run or when it was weighed? A.—Of course; we knew as much as Mr. Thompson; that was the trouble.

Q.—Soda ash gains weight on the sea, does it not? A.—I believe so.

Q.—What persons draw pay in that district without working? A.—Jacob Moore; he lights the fires in the office and idles about, and yet he draws eighteen dollars a week at times when I have only got twelve.

Q.—Is he put down on the roll as a laborer? A.—Yes; all of them are, even the foreman.

Q.—Have you ever seen City weighers do the weighing of importers' goods? A.—I have seen them; M. Doyle is one of them.

Q.—What laborers did the handling of them? A.—The same old gang.

Q.—Who paid you then? A.—We signed the pay-roll and were paid by the Government the same as usual.

Q.—When the City weigher did the work, who did he favor, the buyer or the Government? A.—Always the buyer; I have known him favor the buyer four pounds out of sixty-two.

Q.—Did the other weighers favor the buyers as much? A.—Well, it depended whether it was for the seller or the buyer.

Q.—Could you tell? A.—Yes; I could always tell which it was by the way the beam went.

By Senator Pratt—Have you been discharged by Mr. Thompson? A.—I have not been working there for a fortnight, but I don't consider myself discharged.

Q.—Did Mr. Proctor have any trouble with Mr. Thompson? A.—I don't know about that.

Q.—Did you ever know of an entire cargo being run without weighing? A.—Yes; I know of one consisting of casks, and all went off without being weighed, with the exception of some two dozen that the marks were off, and had to be recoopered, by reason of the heads coming off and the staves being loose.

Q.—How long has Mr. Thompson been Weigh-master? A.—A year, I believe. He was Harbor-Master, I think, before that.

By Senator Casserly—In the case of this large ship, as to which you stated all the soda-ash was run without weighing it, except about two dozen casks, did any portion of the contents come out? A.—It was thrown out on the dock, and had to be shoveled up. It was horrible stuff and burned our faces.

Q.—Then you were not very particular in filling them, I suppose, not to fifty pounds or so? A.—Indeed, and you may say that; and you'd do the same if your face was being burned off.

Q.—Then these casks wouldn't be a good criterion for the weight of the others? A.—No, of course not, but anyhow you cannot run them big casks with any certainty, for they vary more than a hundred pounds.

Q.—Why has Mr. Thompson allowed this thing to be done, in your opinion? A.—I suppose it is to keep the district out of debt by saving the labor.

Q.—Does not the Government lose generally by this running? A.—If the goods overrun the weight it loses; if it falls under then the buyer loses.

Q.—What is the general fact? A.—It almost always overruns.

James Rielly was then called. He had been a resident of the City twenty-two years. Had been formerly a drover, but for the past year had worked for Mr. Thompson, the Weigh-master. He had been on the dock when the bark *Vesta* had been unladen. He saw 100 casks come over the side of the vessel into a lighter. They were casks of soda ash. They were not weighed. He saw Mr. Baldwin with a book in his hand, and Mr. Mott with a piece of chalk. He was marking the English weights, he supposed. This was on the 22d day of December, 1871. The next day more casks of bleaching powder went on board another lighter without being weighed. This witness' evidence corroborated that of the others who had previously testified.

By Senator Bayard—Where was the Custom-house Inspectors all this time? A.—Sometimes on the deck, sometimes down the hatch, sometimes on the dock.

Q.—Was there any objection or protest made by him on that occasion? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Where was Mr. Thompson? A.—In his office, about a block off.

Q.—On other occasions when they were running goods, was he present? A.—He was on the dock when the goods from the large ship were run.

Q.—Who is Harbor Master of that district? A.—Mr. Ennis, I believe.

The next witness was Robert Henvest, a mason by occupation. He testified that on the 2d of January he was coming along South-street, opposite Pier No. 48, and he met Mr. Reilly, who called his attention to a bark named *Pruen*, that was being unloaded of casks of soda ash without weighing; Mr. Reilly said, "That's the way we're robbed of our labor;" there were two men engaged in taking the numbers of the casks, as I thought; one had his badge on, the other had a piece of red chalk, and marked a "W" on each cask; I stepped on board the bark, and asked the Inspector with a badge on his breast if the casks had been weighed; he said they had; whereupon I said, "Not in my presence," so he promised that no more should be sent away unweighed; I asked name, which he refused to give me, but his his badge was numbered 305; he went over to Mr. Thompson's office, and afterward a truck loaded with five casks, that was going off, was stopped, and the casks were weighed; beyond this I have no knowledge at all of the matter, and should not have known this only my attention was called to it by Mr. Reilly, who belongs to the same Ward Association as myself.

By Senator Bayard—The two parties you saw on the dock were the United States Inspector and some attaché of the Weighing Department? A.—That is what I understood.

Q.—Do you know anything of Mr. Thompson's political actions. A.—Yes, Sir; he robbed us of our rights.

Q.—Did you see a crowd there on the night of the primary meeting? A.—Yes, and told my friends that they had clubs; they voted without being members of the district, and by that means the election was carried against us.

Q.—Did Mr. Thompson take charge of that crowd? A.—I do not know that he took charge of them, but he seemed to be directing them.

Judge Noah Davis was the next witness.

By Senator Howe—Mr. Davis, a witness on the stand, a Mr. Lewis, managing editor of the *Post*, said that he had overheard a conversation between two young men whom he supposed to be Custom-house officials, when one said to the other. "Do you know what we mean by sampling cigars in the department?" the other replied in the negative, when the first rejoined, "We mean stuffing our pockets," upon which both laughed; this he gave as a sample of the every-day business about the Custom-house; but all the facts he had were derived from the District-Attorney's office; an article written by him in the *Post* was now on file in that office; he believed that by applying to the District-Attorney's office for all the knowledge he or his subordinates could give, the Committee would arrive at a just knowledge of the frauds in the Appraiser's office, or, to speak more fully, a system of frauds which had been in action for a long time without the knowledge of the Collector or the Appraiser. Have you read the article to which Mr. Lewis referred? Can you state to the Committee any frauds being perpetrated, or that have been perpetrated in the Appraiser's office? A.—In regard to the article it was published without my knowledge, and certainly without my approbation; I never had any conversation with Mr. Lewis on the point; the fact is that a letter was sent to the *Post* from a clerk in my office, from which Mr. Lewis got his information; with regard to the statements, let me say that only in one instance has any complaint come to my ears, and that was in the case of A. Moller & Co. The facts were these: They imported a cask of fine cutlery; they entered it as a cask containing musical instruments, showing, however, that the invoice had not been received; the cask was sent to the Appraiser's office and appraised as containing jewsharps, on which the duties were $14; I procured the true invoice, showing the nature of the goods, and the letter which Moller & Co. sent to their correspondent in Providence, in which they charged over $400 duties, and I have no doubt that they received what they demanded, and that the people in Providence acted in good faith. The subordinate officers claimed that the cask in transit to the Appraiser's office had been emptied of its contents and filled with jewsharps. Mr. Switzer, whom I examined, said to me that he had not personally examined the cask, but that a subordinate brought him a handful of jewsharps, which he said he had taken from the cask. This circumstance took place in the present Summer, and will be brought to trial as soon as the law will permit. There was another case where the merchant had imported unbleached linen goods, and had received bleached. Now, in that case there might have been an error, or there might have been a fraud.

By Senator Bayard—Are you aware that Mr. Redmond's books and papers were seized and retained for two months? A.—I was not aware that they had been seized; I understood that there had been some proceedings, and he had voluntarily handed them over.

By Senator Casserly—Do you call that voluntary. Did he not give them up under fear of a forcible seizure by a Marshal? A.—I presume that was his reason, but there is a distinction.

Q.—Was it the result of your judgment in the Moller case that the official in the Appraiser's office had been himself deceived? A.—Yes, I came to that conclusion.

Q.—Was there any proof tending to show that he had been deceived by any one? A.—Yes; there were circumstances to show that either there was a substitution in the transit or that a handful of jewsharps were exhibited fraudulently by the subordinates.

Q.—Would there not be marks on the cask which would have prevented a substitution? A.—Yes; but my understanding was that the contents were changed.

Q.—You were not clear which of those modes was adopted? A.—No, I was not.

By Senator Bayard—Did you inquire for the name of the carter? A.—Yes, but fruitlessly.

By Senator Howe—Did the cask come from the dock, from the public stores, or from the General Order store? A.—I do not know.

By Senator Casserly—How was it that the employes of the Appraiser's office were not able to tell you the name of the carman? A.—I don't know the details of such matters.

By Senator Bayard—The fact has been established here, by evidence, that the Government has the custody of goods that leave the vessel up to the Appraiser's store? A.—I have no doubt that some Custom-house officials were in collusion with Moller & Co.

By Senator Casserly—If what Senator Bayard says is correct, I don't see how they could fail to know the name of the carman in the Appraiser's office? A.—They were unable to furnish it.

By Senator Howe—Beyond this case of Moller's, and the false assessment of unbleached goods, can you mention any other cases? A.—I cannot; when I entered the office I found a great number of cases pending; I have spoken only of those which have originated during my own term.

Q.—Judge Davis, Mr. Lewis, in another part of his testimony, says that he is informed that it is the regular practice in compromising cases to condemn the offense, and to free the offender from all claims of the Government. Can you give us any information on the manner in which such settlements are made? A.—In all that class of cases the proposition is made in a written form by the offender, either to the Collector or to myself, and occasionally to the Secretary of the Treasury; both of these officials send it to me with a request that I would consider the propriety of accepting the offer; when it is made to me I address a similar letter to the Collector, with the same result; I then examine the case; in some of these examinations I found that the criminals would beat us by not being able to pay the full amount which would be gained through legal prosecution. In such cases I have advised the Government to accept the sum offered. In others, I have found that the cases grew up from a misapprehension of the parties, and I have been willing to take a mild view; in others, not very numerous, I have been satisfied to compromise, because I believe the Government would not recover by legal process. We go to law under the great disadvantage of not being enabled to challenge jurors, except, of course, those immediately interested. We cannot exclude persons interested in the legal questions.

By Senator Stewart—Am I to understand that there is a large class in New-York interested in defrauding the revenue? A.—Well, I must say, that in spite of the great number of noble-minded merchants, there is a large class who think themselves entitled to cheat the revenue in every possible way. They corrupt the Custom-house officials in every possible way, and then they expect the men who have been seduced by them to deal fairly with their goods.

Q.—Is there not a middle class between the merchants and the officials? A.—Yes; there are the brokers.

Q.—Is there any way to curtail their power to cheat the Government? A.—I do not know that the Government can prevent the merchants from employing agents of their own choice, let them be called by any name. I will now resume my statement, from which I have strayed a little. In all compromise cases I have done for the Government what I should have done for a private client to whom a settlement was proposed, nor have I ever proposed that which I did not believe to be for its best interests.

By Senator Casserly—Did I not understand you to say that there had only been one case of conviction by you? A.—Only one criminal conviction.

By Senator Howe—Suppose you were to attempt a settlement of what might lead to a criminal conviction, what means could you take? A.—None, if there had been an indictment drawn.

Q.—What is the understanding of the profession with regard to the power of the Executive to pardon crime before conviction? A.—I do not know the general understanding, but it is my opinion that it has the power.

Q.—Did you know of any such pardon being extended during your term of office? A.—I do not know of one.

Q.—What does the law require in the settlement of a compromise case? A.—It requires the agreement of the Secretary of the Treasury and the District-Attorney. It has been my practice to make no settlement that would involve an abandonment of criminal proceedings, excepting in one or two cases when I first assumed office.

Q.—Does it never happen that a case arises in which the criminal remedy and the pecuniary remedy are in conflict; as, for example, when the Custom-house would be entitled to a specific sum, and the law orders a certain punishment; in such cases is there any understanding that the criminal penalty will not be enforced? A.—No, Sir; there was a case where a wealthy man was pursued to the utmost after making a pecuniary settlement, but the Grand Jury threw out the indictment.

By Senator Bayard—Did you ever attempt to proceed criminally against anyone who had compromised? A.—No, I never did, and I really believe that the feeling about cheating the revenue is pretty much like cheating the income tax.

By Senator Casserly—Then don't you think a revenue law which was, or was thought to be, mild and generous in its workings, would be more respected? A.—I think such a law will be less easily evaded; but there will be always a feeling against paying taxes or revenue of any kind, and I believe it to be in human nature, at least in Yankee nature.

By Senator Howe—What is the per centage of duty on diamonds? A.—Ten per cent., I believe.

Q.—And what is it on sugar? A.—I do not know, but I think it is higher.

Q.—Are there or are there not more persistent efforts to save the small duty on diamonds than the large one on sugar? A.—I believe so; I think a very large proportion of the diamonds brought to this country are smuggled. This, I think, however, is from the comparative bulk of the two.

Q.—But then the risk is greater, is it not? A.—Yes; I suppose the loss, if detected, would be very much greater.

Q.—And the smuggling does not proceed from any affection or dislike of the tariff? A.—Well, I think that would have something to do with it.

Q.—Can you suggest some method by which the abuses now under investigation could be remedied? A.—The subject is a wide one, but I may say that I think the laws on the matter are pretty well digested; I am not sure that any amendment would be an improvement.

Q. (handing a paper to the witness)—Do you know anything of this case which has been handed to me by some one in the room? A.—Yes, I do; this case was commenced by my predecessor, Judge Pierrepont, who refused to settle; I have compromised the matter for the full amount claimed by the Government.

Chairman—Are there any cases of fraud where such measures have been plotted against the Government that the pecuniary penalty would not be commensurate with the offense? A.—Yes; there are such cases, but none have been compromised. Let me say here that the idea must not prevail that the Government compromises cases for more than the pecuniary penalty as a sort of condonement of the offense, and the criminal penalty attached to it.

By Senator Casserly—There is a rumor that the agents recommend compromises according to their pecuniary benefit, and not according to that of the Government? A.—I do not think there are any just grounds for such a belief. If he settles for $10,000 when the Treasury is sure to get $20,000 he would simply be the loser of a considerable sum by such an arrangement.

By Senator Bayard—What is the number of your assistants? A.—Including my messenger I have nine.

Q.—Are you yourself engaged in trials? A.—I am almost constantly so engaged.

Q.—Are applications to seize books, papers, &c., brought before your notice? A.—I have made it a standing rule now that none shall be applied for without a letter from the Collector and without it being personally known to me.

Q.—What is your opinion with regard to that article in the *Post*? A.—I think it extremely general, but it is pretty fair for a newspaper, for newspapers now give only a caricature of the truth; I should doubt most of the statements, though some of them are undoubtedly true.

Q.—What have you to say with regard to the political nature of the office-holders in the Customs mentioned by that article? A.—I believe that there can be no doubt of that; I think both parties are responsible for the condition of the New-York Custom-house, and the one which rises above the level of such practices will deserve well of the merchants of New-York.

Q.—Have you a record of all the cases in which warrants have been issued for the seizure of merchants' books and papers? A.—I have no record.

Q.—After a warrant has been issued, and the books and papers seized, are reports made to you? A.—No, not unless some discoveries are made which warrant proceedings of a legal character.

Q.—Then what becomes of the warrant? A.—It is handed by the Marshal back to the Judge who issued it, and who keeps it on file.

Q.—What supervision is held over the special agents? A.—The facts are brought before my notice to decide whether further proceedings shall be taken.

Q.—Has a special agent a right to receive one cent of money personally from the merchant for settling cases? A.—No, Sir, he has not.

Q.—What could be done to an agent who should receive money from a merchant? A.—He could be indicted if he converted it to his own use.

Q.—But if he did not so convert it, but handed it over to the Government, what then? A.—He could not be indicted, though he has no right either to ask for it or receive it for the Government.

Q.—Can we obtain a record of all the cases that have been compromised during your term of office? A.—They are all on record where there has been a prosecution.

Q.—But where cases have been compromised without a prosecution? A.—I do not know that there have been any such cases.

Q.—Then if there are any cases where a detective has accepted money from a merchant in compromise of a claim and has not paid the money over, would you, if you had such a case brought before you, indict such a man? A.—Certainly I would, if the Grand Jury would stand by me.

By Senator Casserly—Do you think it unlawful for any special agent to receive money? A.—No, I do not think it unlawful, but they have not the right.

By Senator Bayard—Then you wish the merchants of New-York to understand that they need not in any case pay money to a special agent? A.—That is my understanding of the matter in cases which exceed $500.

Q.—Is there a record of every justifiable case, and where could you find it? A.—I can imagine a case where a special agent, after the examination of a merchant's books, should clearly find a right to a certain sum, and the merchant should concede it and should pay it, then the agent would bring it into Court, and the record would appear on my books.

Q.—Has any Treasury agent any authority to offer a compromise? A.—He has no authority; that is, he is not clothed with any power that is binding in any body; that is what I understand by authority.

Senator Casserly—Now, Sir, where a settlement is made in a pending suit, what is the system used when the party has put in a plea that amounts to a general denial, and the Government sues for a certain sum? A.—He gives what amounts to a *cognovit*, and withdraws his denial.

Q.—You stated with regard to the Naylor case that the officials made a *prima facie* case to you which was rebutted in all save three invoices, where the amount due would amount to $176, do you know any reason that would lead you to believe that Naylor & Co. would have made an explanation that would have satisfied the officials? A.—I dare say they could.

Q.—Did not the trouble arise in the fact that the officials did not give them any opportunity of making such an explanation? A.—I do not know that.

Q.—Are you not of opinion that the facts in the Redmond case are sufficient in your mind to render a change of the law beneficial? A.—I do not see that the actions in that matter were illegal; if I was informed that Mr. Stewart was doing something wrong, I would write to him, requesting that he would permit an investigation; if Mr. Stewart permitted his books to be seized, I do not think there would be anything illegal in it.

By Senator Bayard—Should there not be a return of what has been done under the warrant? A.—Certainly.

Q.—I understood you to say there was no return? A.—Not to me, I said; but the warrant is returned by the Marshal to the Judge.

Q.—Would you ask your clerks to furnish us with a list of all the compromised cases of which any record appears on your books? A.—I shall have much pleasure in doing it; but the work will be laborious, and I fear you can hardly have it before next week; allow me to say, that though I do not court concealment, I should have great objection to the publication of it, as it would be very injurious to the merchants involved, and in some cases might be unjust.

Q.—Then I understand you to say that you will furnish such a list? A.—Yes, Sir.

Senator Stewart—In the Naylor case I understood you to say that the invoices were entered much lower than other houses, and they made an excuse that they could purchase cheaply from some house in England; what is the law on the case as regards the rate that shall fix the valuation? A.—It is that they shall fix at the rate at which they purchased; in the Naylor case the invoice states £8 10, and the private letters say that they were purchased at £8 17 6; I therefore required from them a certified copy of the bill of sale; if they produce this then the goods cannot be forfeited, but of course they have to pay duty according to market value.

Q.—Is there any claim in the Naylor case that they entered their goods below the market value? A.—Oh, no; simply it was below other merchants.

The Committee then adjourned.

Three Years in the Five Points—The Work of a Zealous Minister.

The following statistics comprise the work accomplished in the Five Points of this City during the past three years, by a single individual, Rev. Emanuel M. Shultz. Few men have even the physical energy capable of enduring such a continual strain, let alone the moral fortitude to endure, year after year, such indescribable scenes of squalor, crime and misery as are hourly to be seen in this cess-pool of poverty and vice. In 1,095 days he has attended 1,215 religious meetings, delivered 710 missionary addresses, gathered into mission schools 1,541 children, (one-third of whom he found in the street,) induced 6,000 persons to attend religious services, made 20,500 visits to families, and distributed 31,000 tracts. He has been up into every garret and down into every cellar in the "Bloody Sixth," having induced over 100 persons addicted to the use of liquor to sign a pledge of abstinence, some of these having since become useful members of society and several receiving salaries amounting to $2,000 a year. He has rescued from hideous dens more than fifty abandoned women and girls, many of whom have been placed in Christian families, and secured homes for 1,516 children and adults, 400 of whom were homeless orphans. During this time his life has been imperiled on numberless occasions from the knives and bludgeons of ruffians, at one time being knocked down two flights of stairs while visiting at the house of a pupil. At another house in Baxter-street a desperado seized him by the arm, and threatened to beat out his brains if he didn't deliver his money; and had it not been for the timely interference of the man's wife, who caught his uplifted arm, Mr. Shultz would doubtless have added martyrdom to his other experiences. He is now engaged in writing up a book comprising a history of his visitations, which will contain an appalling picture of the pandemoniums of the Metropolis.

Curling.

THE GRAND MATCH AT CENTRAL PARK.

An interesting event of the curling season took place at Central Park yesterday, the occasion being the annual meeting between the curlers hailing from the north and south of Scotland, resident in the Metropolis and vicinity. The contest took place on the Curling Pond, which was crowded, no less than a hundred players participating in the match, members of the New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Yonkers and Paterson clubs taking part. The weather was very fine, but the ice, owing to the great numbers on it, became moist on the surface, and not as smooth as desirable for curling purposes.

Last Winter, in the contest between the North and South, the latter were victorious by fifty-three shots. This year the North reduced the Southern majority to eighteen shots. At the close of the match the score left the South victors by 263 to 245. The following is the score of the match.

Rink No.	NORTH.		SOUTH.	
1.	D. Foules	19	W. Hogg	24
2.	J. Patterson	11	W. Kellock	35
3.	J. Ferguson	20	J. Love	20
4.	J. Stuart	21	J. Nichol	17
5.	J. C. Bailey	20	S. McConkey	21
6.	W. Holley	15	A. Dalrymple	29
7.	A. Moore	21	P. Kirkwood	20
8.	J. W. Thompson	24	W. Mickle	24
9.	J. Frazer	18	J. Stearns	15
10.	A. Phillips	21	J. Templeton	23
11.	R. Mitchell	26	M. Baxter	18
12.	J. E. Bolton	29	R. Russell	17
	Total	245	Total	263

Majority for South, 18 shots.

Umpire—Mr. T. W. Brader.

After the contest, Mr. Dalrymple, the President of the National Curling Association, invited the players to partake of a collation at the Casino.

On Thursday the match between the Brooklyn Club and the St. Andrew's, of this City, takes place at Central Park.

The Third-Avenue Savings Bank—The Run Abated.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. The public excitement showed a most decided abatement. The number of depositors at any time during the day did not exceed what might be observed on any ordinary business day. Deposits to the amount of $70,000 were withdrawn, making a total of $1,480,000 drawn out during the seven days' run. It has been found that as the withdrawal of deposits became smaller, the number of new depositors increased. About fifty persons made deposits of various amounts in the bank yesterday, and about thirty the day before. No securities have been converted, and the reserve fund of the bank still remains untouched.

Public Works Department—The Accounts to be Examined by the Committee of Seventy.

In pursuance of their duties as the "Subcommittee on Frauds," appointed by the Committee of Seventy, Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Joseph Blumenthal, and John Wheeler, called on Commissioner Van Nort on Monday, and requested permission to examine the books, &c., of the Department of Public Works. Mr. Van Nort expressed his willingness to comply with the request of the Committee, and, in conjunction with Mr. Tracy and Mr. Cornell, promised all facilities in his power to the gentlemen in their investigation. The card published by the Committee in the Times of yesterday, indicates the object they have in making this examination. It is confidently expected that a committee of investigation will be appointed on the affairs of the City by the Legislature; and against the time when this shall be done, the Committee of Seventy desire to present in a definite shape the charges of fraud and corruption on the part of the late municipal administration—charges which they will sustain by documentary evidence collated from the books of the Departments. Mr. Commissioner Davenport has been engaged by the Subcommittee to examine the books of the Department of Public Works, and will doubtless begin work on them today.

The Ninth-Avenue Homicide—Verdict of the Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Michael Fitzpatrick, who lived in West Thirty-eighth-street, and died from injuries received on the 16th of December at the hands of Robert Perkinson and John Morrison. From the testimony taken by Coroner Herrman, it appeared that Fitzpatrick, with several others, was in the saloon of Patrick McDonnell, No. 502 Ninth-avenue, when he became intoxicated and disorderly, and being put out was asked to go home. He however endeavored to go back in the saloon, and while doing so was pushed back so that he fell on the pavement, fracturing his skull. Perkinson, who was suspected of pushing the man, kept out of the way of the police until Friday last, which was held as a fact against him, but the only evidence against Morrison was that he was in company with Perkinson, and failed to give a clear account of the affair. The jury, without having any very precise testimony before them, rendered a verdict that the injury had been caused by Perkinson or Morrison, and both men were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HARBOR ABUSES.

The Charges Against Harbor-Master Hart—Further Evidence Yesterday—More Disclosures.

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-Master Hart was resumed yesterday. Mr. Elzey Powell, a commission merchant in Front-street, was the first witness called. He said:

I remember that there was a difficulty with the Harbor-Master about one of our ships, *Lola Murchison*; she was carried away from Pier No. 6 and anchored out in the stream; the cargo of this vessel was cotton, and we had also some corn and flour to take in; we had also the schooners *John*, *Ben* and *Sarah Bruen*; we had no written permit for these vessels to occupy or lie at the pier; we occupied the berths by the authority of the wharfinger, Nivor; before hauling the *Lola Murchison* into that slip we had notified shippers that the vessel would receive cargo there; the vessel was removed from the pier before I got there, and I did not see any other vessel occupying the berth from which the *Lola Murchison* was ejected; she got a berth the next day at Pier No. 14 East River; that berth was not as suitable and advantageous a one for the owners and shippers as Pier No. 6; the change involved considerable expense on us; when the *Lola Murchison* was removed from Pier No. 6, there was room for two or three vessels; the charge made in the bills against us was $25 in each case—$10 for towing, and $15 for the privilege of lying at the wharf; the bargain was made with Mr. Nivor or his agent; these charges are what we always have paid in that district.

William K. Nivor was sworn and said: I am a wharfinger at Piers Nos. 5, 6, and 7 and all the slips between; I know Mr. Hart and Mr. Knapp; I had some conversation with Mr. Hart in reference to a payment of money by Mr. Knapp; Hart said that Mr. Knapp would have to pay him a sum of money; this was in August, 1870; I told Mr. Knapp what Hart said, and he gave me $200, which I gave to Mr. Hart according to his direction; that money was afterward returned to me by Mr. Hart in December last, on Pier No. 6; I returned the money to Mr. Knapp. Hart spoke to me about the business of Mr. Knapp, who had a grain elevator at Pier No. 7, and about a schooner that obtained grain from it; he said Mr. Knapp was doing business with the elevator and making money out of it, and that Mr. Knapp should pay him $1,000 for the privilege of using the grain elevator in the dock; I told him that I thought $1,000 was more money than Mr. Knapp could afford to pay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davis: I made an agreement with Mr. Heney for towing the bark *Torryburn*, for which he was to pay $40; I know Egerton, a tow-boat man; I have employed him to tow vessels for me; his boats were not to tow the *Torryburn*; $40 was more than the towage was worth; they might have charged $15 or $20; all Mr. Powell's vessels pay the same price—$25; I decline to answer whether any of this money came into my hands or not; I made a deposition, which was to be filed as a charge against Daniel Hart; at the time I made the affidavit Hart had returned the $200 which has been alluded to; Mr. Knapp had told me that he wanted to be protected in his business, and desired me to find out from Hart what sum he would take for allowing him the privilege of using his grain elevator in the dock; Hart wanted $1,000, which Mr. Knapp refused to pay, but said he was willing to pay $500, and Hart agreed to take that sum; I am quite sure that Hart asked $1,000; in my affidavit sworn to by me before Justice Ledwith, on July 25, 1871, I said that Hart first asked the sum of $500; I must have made a mistake in my affidavit, as I was always under the impression that $1,000 was the sum first proposed; the affidavit was read to me; I stated in that affidavit, and in the one made by me before Gov. Hoffman, that Mr. Knapp refused to give the sum of $500; all my conversation with Hart about obtaining money from Mr. Knapp was carried on without witnesses; I signed a paper for the purpose of discontinuing the suit against Hart before Justice Ledwith.

The investigation was then adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning.

Moore, the Emigrant Swindler—Bail Refused by Recorder Hackett.

Recorder Hackett, yesterday, decided not to admit Charles Moore, the notorious emigrant swindler, to bail. The following is the Recorder's decision:

The circumstances before me are: First, on the part of the people, that the prisoner has once forfeited his bail; this was while the witness for the people was at hand to testify; flight is presumptive evidence of guilt. Second, on the part of the prisoner, that he is seriously ill; although the prisoner be sick, yet if the confinement does not aggravate his sickness, bail will not therefore be allowed him, especially in cases of a high crime, (1 Bishop on Criminal Procedure, section 705;) but if his life be in danger from the imprisonment, or if in some cases his health is poor, or is injured thereby, this will furnish ground more or less strong, according to the circumstances, for admitting the prisoner to bail.

The affidavits and certificates do not satisfy me that the prisoner's health is very seriously compromised by confinement. There is a very competent physician attached to the prison. But the prisoner has once fled jurisdiction; when the principal and all important witnesses leave, the prisoner returns. It is a maxim that a man shall not advantage himself by his own wrong, and it would be monstrous that a man charged with crime, by keeping out of the way for a time should tire out witnesses, and then rereturning in their absence demand the advantage of his own wrong by either discharge or bail, so as to take fresh chances of the witnesses appearing. The charge is emigrant swindling. The witnesses on such a charge are usually transient personages, and if a man complained of could hide or abscond, and ruthlessly take advantage of such transient person being tired out by the "law's delay," so as to advantage the "oppressor's wrong," justice would indeed be blinded. I shall for the present adhere to my previous determination of committing without bail and allow the District-Attorney more time to find the witness, who may have been deceived by the prisoner's own culpable act of previous flight. A person who has once forfeited his recognizance ought never to be afterward favored with bail. The application to bail is denied, but may be renewed from time to time as circumstances may change or develop regarding the absent witness.

The Police on Pigeon-Shooting.

Moved by the remonstrances of Mr. Bergh, the Board of Police yesterday considered whether there was any power under the statutes to prohibit match pigeon-shooting, but being unable to determine the question, referred it to counsel. This was done, notwithstanding Mayor Hall endeavored to enlighten the Board in a lengthy speech wherein was the usual number of bad puns and a base insinuation against Mr. Bergh. The speech argued against the right of the Police to interfere, but the Mayor considered it of such little consequence that he ordered it to be given exclusively to a newspaper of limited circulation.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship.

The case of Murray *vs.* Coulter, involving the right to the Judgeship of the Yorkville Police Court, was continued, yesterday, before Judge Brady and a jury, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff closed his case without presenting any further testimony of additional importance to that already published.

Mr. Gerry then opened the case on behalf of the defense, laying much stress on the fact, as he claimed, that plaintiff had failed to give any proof whatever as to the vote in several important districts, and had allowed these alleged forged returns to remain unexamined so long after the election. He claimed the real facts to be that Murray, a Tammany Democrat, was defeated by Coulter, a Republican, because of 3,000 working men's votes which went to Masterson; and, that they would be able to prove a fair election, notwithstanding the destruction of so many of the ballots, the care of which, under the statute, no one person seems to have been vested with. The defendant will present his testimony today.

The Hackley Street-Cleaning Contract—Motion on Behalf of the City to Open the Judgment.

It will be remembered that Mr. Charles Devlin, when being examined as bondsman for Mr. Tweed, testified to being an owner, to the extent of $80,000, of a judgment entered against the City for $403,000, in a suit growing out of the old street-cleaning contract of Hackley. On the day when a motion was made to have Tweed's bail accepted, Mr. Joseph J. Marvin appeared, and stated at the request, he said, of Mr. Peckham, that there was a motion pending to vacate the judgment, but which motion he regarded as of no importance. The motion to which Mr. Marrin referred came up before Judge Loew, in the Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday. There were present quite an array of eminent counsel on either side, Mr. Richard O'Gorman and Mr. Trull appearing for the City, while the judgment creditors were represented by Luther R. Marsh, Joseph J. Marrin, Judge Starbuck, Timothy J. Cronin, Paris G. Clark, and Mr. Scott, of Chapman, Scott & Crowell.

On behalf of the City it was contended, as the leading points, that the act of April 19, 1871, providing that no judgments should be entered against the City except on the verdict of a jury applied to this case; and that, notwithstanding the order of Judge Loew that the judgment should be entered as of the date of April 12, that judgment was irregular and a surprise to him.

On behalf of the judgment creditors affidavits were read, showing that notice was given to the Corporation Counsel of the entry of the judgment, and a motion for an extra allowance on the 10th of April, 1871; that counsel representing the City appeared, and, at their request, an adjournment was had until the 12th; that on the 12th, counsel again appeared and urged a still further postponement, on the ground that Mr. O'Gorman was absent in Albany. This last adjournment was opposed on the ground that the act providing that all judgments against the City should be on the verdict of a jury alone which was then pending before the Legislature, and it was desirable to have the judgment entered before the act went into operation. Judge Loew then made an order permitting the discussion of the question of an extra allowance to be postponed, but providing that the judgment, when entered up, should be entered as of the 12th of April.

Mr. Marsh contended that this judgment should not be again opened up. The case was originally, he said, commenced in 1864; in 1866 it was referred to Homer H. Stuart, who, after a trial lasting two years, reported against the City, but at the lowest estimated cost testified to by any witness; that the testimony in the case covered more than 2,000 printed pages, and counsel for City had occupied forty-eight days in summing up; that to open up such a judgment, after such an amount of labor, and after a solemn decision by a referee, not only of the very highest ability, but of known disinterestedness, was not only unwise but unlawful, and that the entry of the judgment was fully discussed by counsel representing the City before the formal order of the Judge directing its entry.

Judge Loew adjourned the matter for ten days, directing that in the meantime further affidavits might be presented as to notice to the Corporation counsel of the entry of the judgment and the circumstances attending it.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Suicide by Shooting.

Yesterday afternoon Charles Tompkins, who had experienced pecuniary reverses, shot himself in the head with a pistol, at his residence, No. 197 Stockton-street. The unfortunate man had evidently placed the muzzle of the weapon close to his right ear, as the upper portion of the head was nearly blown off, and the skin was blackened by the discharge. The Coroner was notified.

The Health Officer and the City Railroad Cars.

Yesterday Dr. Cochrane, the Health Officer, notified the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad that he should have the cars of that Company immediately and thoroughly cleaned, daily. If the order is not complied with Dr. Cochran will take measures to have the cars cleaned at public expense. Some of these cars are, it is said, used for the transportation of small-pox patients, with the knowledge of the conductors.

The Bills of the Board of Health for 1870.

The Board of Audit, to whom were referred certain bills of the Board of Health for work done and materials furnished in the year 1870, filed their account in the Controller's Department yesterday. The amount of bills audited is $10,087 28. The following shows the amounts claimed and allowed:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
Francis H. Duff	$1,456 05	$1,000 00
Thomas Clyne	210 00	105 00
Peter Blake	670 00	150 00
Thomas Gleavy	440 00	200 00
Daniel Gallagher	492 00	400 00
John D. Wing	500 00	250 00
Jessie Johnson	1,000 00	700 00
Brooklyn *Eagle*	2,925 81	2,000 00
Henry Jackson	15,273 82	3,000 00
Henry Jackson	311 20	300 00
Adam C. Hill	5,321 40	750 00
David K. Ducker, assignee of George H. Hardy	4,477 30	987 28
George Cochrane, assignee of P. J. Doyle	250 00	250 00
Total	$29,107 67	$10,087 28

The Employes of the Assessor's Office.

The following is a list of the employes in the Assessor's office, with their salaries:

Wm. A. Furey, Assessor, term expires January, 1877, salary	$3,500
John Shearon, Assessor, term expires January, 1876, salary	3,500
Joseph Smith, Assessor, term expires January, 1875, salary	3,500
William Bryan, Assessor, term expires January, 1874, salary	3,500
Thomas H. Fields, Assessor, term expires January, 1873, salary	3,500
Henry E. Ripley, Assessor, term expires January, 1872, salary	3,500
Martin Breen, Assessor, term expires January, 1878, salary	3,500
Robert Jourdan	1,500
Charles Cheshire	1,500
Philip Doherty	1,500
Wm. H. Delany	1,500
Dominick H. Roach, Secretary	3,000

The Abuse of Court Officers Investigated by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

Supervisors Harmon, Searing and Fletcher, the Committee appointed to examine into the alleged abuses in the matter of the employment of Court officers, met yesterday. The investigation had its origin in a statement made to Mr. Harmon that the county was being unreasonably taxed in the matter of Court attendants, and that gentleman ascertained on inquiry that whereas the whole expense to the county last year for these officials amounted to $8,000, this year it will be upward of $38,000, an increase of $30,000 in one year. It was furthermore discovered that there are on the county rolls thirty-two persons drawing pay as Court officers at the rate of $104 per month, and that their pay has gone on steadily, even during the vacation season. The Board of Supervisors determined to investigate the matter and ascertain whether the number of employes was not in excess of the real necessities of the case, and, in case it should be, to endeavor to have the abuse remedied.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Letter From Senator Brownlow—Strong Indorsement of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1871.

To the Editors of the Knoxville Chronicle:

During the Holidays I have kept my room and entertained visitors as well as I knew how. I may say to you, and through you to the country, that the Presidential campaign is opening with spirit and enthusiasm. The rebel Democracy are looking for a candidate from among the Republicans, and evidently have no faith in running a man of their party and principles. They hope to obtain the consent of some talented and well-known Republican to head the ticket, and upon him to unite the whole Democratic Party and such Republicans as they can seduce to his support. But it all won't do; Grant is stronger today than when he was elected. The opposition to Grant are organizing vigorously and charging upon him all manner of frauds and villainies.

They clamor for a committee of investigation and retrenchment, and the Republicans have given them that, the Committee being composed of able and experienced men, with one of the purest men in Congress as Chairman, to wit: Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut. Already they have commenced sending before this Committee charges against Grant and some of his appointees. They can't sustain their charges, and hence the whole affair will end in smoke, and redound to the credit of Grant and increase of his popularity and strength. True, there are about half a dozen Republicans in the Senate of character, influence and talents, who make war upon the President and his supporters, and there is an equal number in the House who are said to favor his defeat, but the people have their eyes upon them and they will judge for themselves. They have no hope of defeating him if he is renominated. Their strongest efforts will be put forth in the National Nominating Convention to defeat his renomination. To renominate Grant is to elect him. To defeat his renomination by the National Convention is to install the rebel Democracy and to place the vast power and patronage of the Government in the hands of the men who are laboring day and night to bring on another rebellion.

The great battle really to be fought will come off in the National Convention, and that Convention will be held either in Washington, Philadelphia or New-York. It is important that the States, though they may not be able to give their electoral votes to the Republican candidates, should send Grant delegates to the National Nominating Convention. I hope Tennessee will be well represented. We ought to have at least two delegates from each Congressional district, and four from the State at large. These delegates would only cast a vote equal to the electoral vote cast by the State, and, by their presence and participation in the work of the Convention, cheer up and animate the Republican forces. The Republicans who support Grant are united and harmonious, and I may add determined. The only event in which he can be defeated is to unite upon his opponent the eleven seceded States and the great State of New-York, carrying them by intimidation and fraud. The unfounded charges of corruption maliciously made against the President, and the equally false and malicious charges of extravagance made against his Administration, is the entire stock in trade upon which his enemies rely in the coming contest. The truth is, and the same will be brought to light, that the defalcations have been fewer and the robberies less under the present than under any previous Administration for thirty years past, considering the number of office-holders and the amount of money handled and disbursed.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Justices' Justice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being at a loss to understand the following, I take the liberty of addressing and asking: Can you enlighten me upon the question, why is it that Hon. Wm. Varley and his accomplice Nolan can, without any provocation, enter a man's place of business, and while one of the aforesaid desperados grapples him by the throat the other beats him upon the head. "And when they are arraigned before Justice Cox" they are discharged without even bail being imposed on them. They should be sentenced ("in justice to all law-abiding citizens") to the full extent of the law?

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'62,c.110
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.110⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112⅛
10,500 U.S.5-20 C.,65, n.110⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅜
4,500 do.............112¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109½
7,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 64
10,000 Va. 6s, Con..... 56
20,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. & July........ 24¼
5,000 do............ 24½
3,000 Missouri 6s..... 95¼
1,000 do........... 95⅛
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss....... 91¼
10,000 do............ 92
500 Brook'n 6s,W.L. 95
1,000 H. R. 2d, S. F.B.104⅛
2,000 do............105
19,000 Harlem 1st.....101¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 94
2,000 Pac. 7s, Guar.by St. of Mo..... 99½
13,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..101½
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 91
30,000 do........... 90⅝
17,000 do........... 90¾
1,000 U. P. 7s, L.G. B. 80½
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds....104½
2,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 76
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis div. 90
500 Clev.&Pitts.4th. 83½
8,000 C. & R. I.&P.7s.102
2,000 do...........101¾
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d..100
9,000 P., Ft. W.&C.2d.100
5,000 Mil. & St.P. 1st. 92¾
9,000 C., C. & I. C.1st. 90⅛
30,000 North Mo. 1st... 87
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.103½
100 Fourth Nat.Bank.109
20 Bank of St. N. Y..107
10 Bank of Com.....113
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....111½
30 Ninth Nat. Bank.109½
11 Del. & Hud.Canal.123⅛
200 Md. Coal........... 25½
100 Quicksilver........ 26⅝
100 do............ 26⅜
500 Con. Coal Md.b. c. 42
500 do........... 42¼
700 do........... 42½
500 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 70⅝
100 do........... 70⅜
10 Wells-Fargo Ex... 58⅛
15 Rens. & Sar. R....100
20 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 93⅛
10 do............ 96⅛
300 do...bet. call. 93⅜
100 do............ 96
500 Erie................ 37
100 do............c. 37
400 do...bet call. 37
300 do............ 36⅞
100 do..........b3. 36⅞
100 do............c. 36¾
100 L.S.&Mich.So.b.c. 91
200 Panama............ 79
450 do............ 79½
100 Clev.&P.Guar.b.c. 91½
300 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 68⅛
200 do............ 68
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 91¼
300 N. J. Cen.....b. c.108¼
300 P., Ft.W.&C.guar. 96
14 do............ 96⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W..103⅛
137 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 75½
50 do............ 75¾
100 Chi. & Alt. Pf.....122
100 Mor. & Essex... 92⅛
400 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 20¾
25 C., C., C. & I..b. c. 89¾

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.109⅜
8,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R..114⅞
20,000 do.........114¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, G..115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅜
20,500 do.........110
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112
50,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n.110
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.110⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111½
20,000 do........b3.112
2,500 do.....small.111½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.112
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....115⅜
10,000 Va. 6s, consol... 56
2,000 S. Car.St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 24¼
10,000 do......... 24½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 95⅝
8,000 do......... 95¾
1,000 N.Y.St. 7s, B.L., Reg........106½
2,000 Cen. P. R. G.bs.101¾
84,000 U. Pac. R. 1st.. 90⅜
5,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. bds........b. c.105
500 Cons. Coal of Md. 42¾
400 do........b60. 43⅜
100 do...bet. call. 42½
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 31½
25 W. U. Tel...b. c. 70½
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 55½
100 Am. M. U. Ex.... 59¾
100 U. S. Express..... 64½
100 N.Y.C.& H.R..b.c. 96⅛
20,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs., bet. call....... 92¼
300 Erie R........b. c. 36⅝
800 do........... 36¾
1,000 Reading R..b. c.114
5 L. S. & M. S. R... 92
100 do...bet. call. 91½
50 Panama R........ 79⅝
300 do........... 79⅝
200 do...bet. call. 79⅞
500 U. Pac. R......... 30⅝
200 do...b. c...b3. 30⅝
1400 do........... 30⅛
5 Chi. & N. W. R... 68
100 do...bet. call. 68⅛
100 Clev. & P. R., gtd. 91⅜
300 do........... 91¼
100 do........... 91
15 do........... 91⅛
70 N. J. Cen. R......109
200 C. & R. I. R....b3.108⅛
100 Mil. & St P. R.... 55⅛
100 Tol., W. & W..... 73¾
20 P., Ft.W.& C.,gtd. 96⅛
200 Del., L. & W. R...103⅛
200 do.........b3.104
200 do...bet. call.103¾
100 Bos., H. & E. R... 3⅜
200 H. & St. J. R. Pf.. 67
12 Mor. & Essex R.. 93
300 Ohio & M.....b. c. 46⅛

TUESDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The firmness of Gold yesterday morning, on Spanish news, was wholly lost today, and the sales fell back to 108⅞@109 Ꝑ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were inclined to firmness early in the day, and the leading drawers advanced to 109¾ Ꝑ cent. on London; but the business for Wednesday's steamer proved moderate, and mostly done at 109½ Ꝑ cent. less a brokerage. The Messrs. SELIGMAN drew against the District of Columbia Loan of $4,000,000, which they have very successfully negotiated abroad, at the rate of 87½ Ꝑ cent. sterling for a twenty-years' Stock bearing 6 Ꝑ cent. Interest in Gold. It appears that it was against this negotiation the same house drew so heavily last week, to the surprise of the Bill Brokers.

Money worked comfortable to the Brokers in the forenoon at 7 Ꝑ cent., but near the close of Bank hours the demand was a little sharper than the offerings, and the market was called slightly dearer.

A pretty free business was done in Stocks, and prices in the forenoon for the Railways were quite buoyant. After the Second Board the prevailing temper of the market was dull, without any conspicuous change in the bidding rates for the New-York or Western Roads. In the Public Funds of the United States there was a decline on the 5-20s dealt in abroad, in sympathy with the easier rates of Gold, and the 1867s left off ⅛ Ꝑ cent. lower than last night. The Southern State Bonds are sluggish, and nearly all speculative interest has ceased in them. The Pacific Mortgages were again active, and both Unions and Centrals were supported on large sales.

After the Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Public Funds, with Gold and Exchange, were steady.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	109⅛	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	112⅜	112
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅜	112
American Gold	109⅜	108⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	96	95⅞
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	91⅝	92⅛
Reading	113¾	113⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108½	108
North-West Common	67⅞	68
North-west Preferred	91¼	91⅛
Pacific Mail	55⅞	55
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅞	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72½	73½
Western Telegraph	70⅜	70⅞
Erie	37⅞	36
Union Pacific	30½	30⅛
Lake Shore Ex Scrip	*90¾	*90⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	88	87⅞

* Ex Dividend.

At the very close the Railroad speculation was dull.

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows;

6 Ꝑ cent. reg., '81......114⅝
6 Ꝑ cent. coup., '81....115⅝
5-20 reg., '62............110
5-20 coup., '62..........110⅜
5-20 reg., '64............110⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........110⅜
5-20 reg., '65............110⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........111⅞
5-20 reg. n. i., '65......110⅛
5-20 coup. n. i., '65.....110⅛
5-20 reg., '67............111⅝
5-20 coup., '67..........112
5-20 reg., '68............111⅝
5-20 coup., '68..........112⅜
10-40 registered.........109⅛
10-40 coupon.............109⅜
5s reg., '81..............109⅜
5s coup., '81............109⅜
6s currency..............115⅜

The bids made at the Stock Exchange for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 90⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......103½
Erie 1st. Extended...100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79........ 95½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83........ 93
Erie 4th, 7s, '80........ 89
Erie 5th, 7s, '88........ 85⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 92
Long Dock Bonds.... 91
Hud.R.7s, 2d, S.F.,'85.104½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....104⅛
Harlem 1st, 7s.........104⅛
Albany & Sus. 2d...... 94⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.114
C., B. & Q. 8 Ꝑ ct. 1st.110
Mich So. 7 Ꝑ ct. 2d... 98
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7 Ꝑ ct.103⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 99
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds..101⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds.. 90⅜
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 80
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 84⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st...... 98
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.. 87
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 76
Chic. & N.W. S.Fund.102
Chic. & N.W. int. B.. 93
Chic. & N. W. Con. B. 93
Chic. & N. W. Ex. B. 89
Chic. & N. W. 1st.....101
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.. 96½
Del., L. & W. 1st.....100
Del., L. & W. 2d...... 96¾
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.....100
Tol.&W.1st. St.L.Div. 90
Tol. & W. 2d.......... 92¾
Tol. & W. Equip. B.. 83
Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 88
Great West. 1st, '88... 95
Great West. 2d, '93... 87
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 90
Gal. & Chic. 2d....... 97
Chic., R. I. & Pac....101¾
Morris & Es. 1st......104
Morris & Es. 2d....... 99⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F......100
N. J. Central 2d.......106
Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st.104
P., Ft.W.&C.8 Ꝑ c.E.B.101
Clev. & P. Con. S. F.. 90
Clev. & P. 2d.......... 99
Clev. & P. 4th......... 83
Chic. & Alton S. F.... 98
Chic. & Alton 1st.....103
Chic. & Alton Inc.... 92
Ohio & Miss. 2d 83
Dub. & S. City 1st.... 92
Peninsula Bonds..... 92⅛
St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 97
Mil. & St.P. 1st, 7 3-10. 95
Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 92⅝
Mil.&St.P.,I.&M.Div. 88
Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 85
Chic. & Mil. 1st........91
Joliet & Chic. 1st.....106
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 90⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,563,130 78
Gold payments	855,713 39
Gold balance	64,624,986 77
Currency receipts	217,606 24
Currency payments	487'689 25
Currency balance	6,113,319 03
Customs	510,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 9

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97¼	
City 6s, new	100	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	127⅛	127½
Pennsylvania Central	59⅝	59⅞
Reading	113⅝	113⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	46	46⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26⅜
Northern Central	39	39⅛
Lehigh Navigation	40⅛	40⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅛	91⅝

Messrs FISK & HATCH, the Bankers of the Central Pacific Road and its Pacific coast connections now being rapidly constructed by the same Company, have issued their usual New-Year pamphlet circular to the Bondholders of the Company, which is full of interesting particulars of the progress of traffic and the extension of the coast lines North and South of San Francisco, known as the California and Oregon, (North,) and San Joaquin (South) Roads. The earnings of the Central in 1871 were $9,546,000 as compared with $7,995,600 in 1870. The Expenses, $4,325,000 against $4,194,000—reducing the ratio from 52⅜ Ꝑ cent. of gross, to 45⅛ Ꝑ cent. The Interest account, (reduced to Currency,) $2,884,000—leaving $2,336,500 net for the Company. The increase in overland freights in 1871 was enormous. As ascertained for nine months of the year, the gross was 14,116 tons of 2,000 lbs., against 4,007 tons for the same months in 1870. The California and Oregon branch, when completed, will be 330 miles in length. It is now running 116 miles. The San Joaquin Valley branch will embrace 152 miles, of which 58 miles are completed.

It appears from the Annual Report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Company, that the $2,000,000 Hudson River Mortgages, which fell due Feb. 1, 1870, and were paid off, without present renewal, have been repealed by a corresponding issue of the Bonds of the Consolidated Company within the last year. At the same time $451,088 of the old debt of New-York Central has been extinguished by the Sinking Fund, leaving the net apparent increase of debt of the Consolidated Company $1,549,912. The present debt is $15,213,719, and the Capital, in Stock and Scrip, $89,428,330. The gross traffic of the year ending 30th September, 1871, was $22,201,521, at an expense of $13,991,110. The Dividends (eight Ꝑ cent.) were $7,258,741, and Interest account $721,308, leaving the surplus $230,362.

We understand that the forthcoming Annual Report of the Lake Shore Company for the year 1871 will show a net earning for the Capital, after expenses and interest, of 9¾ Ꝑ cent., or a surplus of 1¾ Ꝑ cent. over the 8 Ꝑ cent. paid out for Dividends.

Among the new firms in the Street, of the 1st of January, is that of Messrs. POTTER & POST, Stock, Gold and Foreign Exchange Brokers. Mr. POST was, until his present connection, the Cashier of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co., to whom he has leave to refer. Mr. POTTER is the brother of Mr. HOWARD POTTER, of BROWN BROTHERS & Co. The office of the new firm is at No. 42 Broad-street.

The failure is announced today of the Domestic Commission house of Messrs. SPRAGUE, COLBURN & Co., with whom the late JOHN R. GARNDER had a special capital of $300,000. The event creates some surprise, and is said to seriously impair the estate of Mr. GARDNER.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $2,209,953.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a Dividend *Ten Ꝑ cent.*, payable on demand; also a Scrip Dividend of *Fifty Ꝑ cent.* upon the earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, certificates of which will be issued on the 1st of February.

A new general banking and commission house has been established at No. 2 Exchange-court by Messrs. GEORGE H. MILLS, (late Cashier of the First National Bank of Greensburg, Ind.,) WM. P. ROBESON, (a member of the New-York Stock Exchange,) and ALBERT H. SMITH, (lately with Messrs. BLAKE BROS. & Co.,) under the firm name of Messrs. MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE RECOMMEND FOR INVESTMENT AND FOR EXCHANGES of U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, knowing them to be among the most satisfactory and substantial Securities known in the American and European markets.

The cost of the Road and equipment, when completed, will be about $30,000,000, and the value of its property and franchises within five years cannot be less than $50,000,000. The total amount of the Loan now in process of negotiation, and OF WHICH BUT A SMALL AMOUNT REMAINS UNSOLD, is $15,000,000.

A remunerative business for the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is not a matter of conjecture, or of slow future development, but is certain and immediate. It is believed, from most careful estimates, that the road will be completed in September or October, 1872, and that its net earnings, over operating expenses, in the first year after completion, cannot be less than $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and that they will reach at least $6,000,000 per annum within five years.

We believe that the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO are fully equal in value and security to those of the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and that when the road is completed they will command a like market price.

Present price, 94 and accrued interest. Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.
HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. *Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.*

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 90 Wall-st.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond on a completed road can obtain full particulars on application to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Most Popular LOAN On the Market,

BECAUSE

Secure and Profitable.

BANKING-HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., Jan. 9.

Money saved from earnings or derived from profits naturally seeks investments which yield the largest income consistent with entire security.

Government Bonds, the bonds of some of our best governed States and cities, together with the First Mortgage Bonds of our well-managed railroads, are safe beyond all question, and offer the essentials without which investments are neither judicious nor profitable.

The Northern Pacific First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds we recommend to all classes as an investment combining a profitable return with absolute safety.

They embrace the following leading features: The road, with its equipments and earnings, and also the entire land grant of the Company, amounting to over 50,000,000 of acres, is mortgaged for the sole security of these bonds.

They bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent.; both principal and interest payable in gold.

They are exempt from United States tax, and are issued in various denominations, both registered and coupon.

These bonds are being rapidly sold by us at par and accrued interest, in currency, and all marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange, without expense to the investor, at their highest current price.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

For sale by banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at the current market rates, the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company.

The First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, bear the same rate of Interest as United States Five-twenties, (Six per Cent., gold, free of tax;) they are a first lien upon the Road and its equipment.

The Land Grant Bonds are a first mortgage upon the remaining 11,599,858 71-100 acres of land belonging to the Company, the proceeds of all sales of which are solely applied to the redemption of the Land Grant Bonds. The total sales of land to Oct. 31, 1871, were 480,141 29-100 acres, for $2,030,831 83, averaging $4 23 per acre. The net earnings for the first six months (of the third fiscal year) ending Nov. 1, 1871, were $2,450,219 94—more than twice the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds, and about three times the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds. The annual interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,270, gold; the annual interest upon the remaining Land Grant Bonds is $650,320, currency.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-street, New-York.

☞ THE DEMAND FOR THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS has been rapidly on the increase since the opening of the new year. Large sales have been made for cash and in exchange for 5-20s and other marketable securities. They are for less than $16,500 per mile on finished road, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on the whole issue. The Bonds are authorized for the extra equipment and necessary buildings required to accommodate the business now offered. We cheerfully recommend them to all investors. Price 90 and interest. Full particulars on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,
AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100,
can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

Fire in Catharine-street.

The stock of ISAAC BRICK, clothier, at No. 75½ Catharine-street, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was insured for $2,000 in the Globe, $1,000 in the Kings County and $2,300 in the Bowery. The building, which is owned by the Rutgers estate, will require $500 for repairs. The fire was caused by an overheated stove.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Saturday: Nos. 243, 250, 253, 254, 278, 281, 282, 284, 41½, 134, 246, 264, 277, 300, 311.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
103—Stiles vs. Meyers.
135—Struver vs Taber.
136—McLane vs. De Seyer.
138—Swift vs. Prouty.
140—Hill vs. McKenzie.
149—Haight vs. The Mayor.
151—Gottberg vs. N. A. Fire In. Co.
152—Corn Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Smallwood.
154—Lawless vs. O'Mahoney.
155—Muller vs. Pondir.
156—Young Stone cutting Co. vs. St. James' Church.
157—Leslie vs. Leslie.
158—Squires vs. Abbott.
159—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
Nos.
160—Hankins vs. The Mayor.
161—Price vs. Wilson.
162—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Nat. Mechs' Banking Association.
163—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
164—Spencer vs. N. H. Steam-boat Co.
165—James vs. Schmidt.
166—Middlefield Stone Co. vs. Kerr.
167—Alexander vs. Bernard.
168—Reynolds vs. Kelly.
169—Noble vs. Querepel.
170—Engel vs. Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
781½—Covert vs. O'Brien.
51½ (R. C.)—Price vs. Price.
223¾—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
337—N. Y. Guaranty and Ind. Co. vs. Flynn.
83—Johnson vs. King.
141½ (R. C.)—Peterson vs. The Mayor.
217—Brown vs. Jarvis.
411½—Montgomery vs. Simmons.
521½—Holden vs. Burnham.
Nos.
861—Poole vs. Lorillard.
865—Rochester vs. Wilson.
867—Hind vs. Myers.
869—Gardner vs. O'Brien.
877—Hale vs. Clark.
881½—Levy vs. Lesser.
883—Kelly vs. Crombie.
885—Tracey vs. Corse.
887—Milbank vs. Eimer.
889—Arthur vs. Jacobs.
891—American Whip Co. vs. Van Antwerp.

Part II.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett. J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
13—Ames vs. Catherwood
58—Paret vs. Andrews.
64—Griswold vs. McNally.
67—The People, &c., Kingsland vs. Bradley.
84—McCoon vs. Spratt.
Nos.
132—Swigert vs. N. J. Railroad Co.
137—Clark vs. Haywood.
140—Levigert vs. Dinsmore
163—Shepherd vs. Meirs.
179—France, Jr. vs. Irwin.
187—Specis vs. Schott.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1215—Mitchell vs. Gordon.
1137—Doscher vs. Shaw.
901—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.
903—Ettinger vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co.
905—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.
907—Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
909—Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Nos.
911—Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
585—Klein vs. Badenhop.
539—Estes vs. Wellman.
1257—Miller vs. Holmes.
1259—Crow vs. Leger.
1261—Julian vs. Smith.
1263—Shaw vs. Farwell.
1265—Lough vs. Romaine.

Part II.—Held by Morrell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1065—Hermain vs. Anglin.
60—Sturgis vs. Murray.
448—Central Nat. Bank vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank.
902—Ettinger vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
904—Ettinger vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.
906—Ettinger vs. Lafayette Ins. Co.
Nos.
908—Ettinger vs. Relief Ins. Co.
910—Ettinger vs. Washington Ins. Co.
1038—Cooprew vs. Kimelsteil.
244—Palmer vs. Kelly.
470—Meyer vs. Thurber.
964—Lighstone vs. Weber.
760—Andrew vs. O'Brien.
782—Fatman vs. Read.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C.J., Robinson and Daly, J.J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
18—Johnes vs. Burnham.
7—Carstens vs. Barnsdoff.
9—Hayes vs. Willis.
24—Brennan vs. Security Life Ins. Co.
50—Curtin vs. Hyman.
51—Adams vs. Latorcadt.
Nos.
71—Horsay vs. Palmes.
49—Levi vs. Densmore.
102—Brunner vs. Zabriskie.
74—Dingle vs. Jordan.
33—Kuzenburg vs. O'Brien.
36—Burr vs. Hoare.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
893—Pugsley vs. Morgan.
1142—Mayer vs. Watson.
1143—McSpedon vs. Bouton
589—McDermott vs. Lynde.
1144—Jackson vs. Oakley.
772—Eskerson vs. Washington.
1064½—Schott vs. Wright
1065½—Same vs. Same.
Nos.
346—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
347—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
1028—King vs. Wolf.
846—Hanan vs. O'Brien.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
847—N. Y. L. E. & P. Co. vs. A.T.L.& S.I.Co.
897—Ely vs. Verplanck.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7489—Tappan vs. Howell.
7215—Hubert vs. McGuire.
7424—Forgie vs. Beebe.
6690—Carroll vs. Erie Railroad Co.
7100—Travers vs. McBean.
7384—Frost vs. Newcomb.
7476—Hauff vs. Reynolds.
7584—Smith vs. Jacobi.
——Zenger vs. Brennan.
Nos.
7596—Sens vs. Rosenberg.
7610—Wetleck vs. Shulthies.
7650—Hart vs. Nye.
7651—Monteith vs. Bucking.
7653—Kingsland vs. Austin.
7656—Brown vs. Booth.
8108—O'Neil vs. Roth.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7185—Denny vs. O'Malley.
7550—Benthein vs. Elsas.
7177—O'Toole vs. Harris.
7609—Everett vs. Lawrence.
6771—Handibode vs. Wilson.
7660—Hernstein vs. Michels.
7662—Cahn vs. Lowenstein.
Nos.
7663—Muller vs. Kelley.
7664—Bandman vs. Jones.
7665—Scott vs. Doten.
7668—Kirkland vs. Lore.
7655—Phelan vs. Coulter.
7669—Fox vs. Johnson.
7670—Lawson vs. Weinberg.
8537—Tooker vs. White.
——Ferron vs. Dillon.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
8137—Ferguson vs. Bartels.
8385—Ferris vs. McDivit.
8407—Sullivan vs. Mangam.
8486—Sanger vs. Harvey.
——Doran vs. Manex.
7201—Darn vs. Helfkiel.
7357—Ludman vs. Green.
7917—Hutton vs. Goetz.
Nos.
8224—Wheeler vs. Westshore H. R. R. Co.
8538—Harrison vs. Murray.
8539—Harris vs. Pearl.
8540—Hart vs. Wolf.
8541—Chase vs. Stout.
8542—Schwarz vs. Wetherell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Russell; felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. David Mitchell; burglary.
3—The People vs. Michael O'Brien; burglary.
4—The People vs. Henry Moody; false pretenses.
5—The People vs. Lawrence Dorsey and Jno. Dougherty; grand larceny.
Nos.
6—The People vs. James Mullin and Magdaline Hoffman; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Lizzie Smith and Mary Wilson; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Ferdinand Blumenthal; petit larceny.
9—The People vs. Thomas Lynch; receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 9.

By Judge Barrett.

The People ex rel. Christian Schwarts *vs.* A. Oakey Hall; peremptory writ granted.

Quackenboss *vs.* Stuckman; motion granted.

Kearney *vs.* Washoe Tool Company; referred to Hon. Josiah Sutherland to take proof, &c.

Fithian *vs.* Law; motion granted, to be bailable in $100.

In the matter of Peter H. Walsh; memorandum for counsel.

The People ex rel. George J. Kraus *vs.* Terence Duffy et al.; peremptory writ granted.

The People ex rel. Peter Gilsey *vs.* Lawrence R. Jerome et al.; peremptory writ granted.

The Same *vs.* A. Oakey Hall, Mayor, &c.; peremptory writ granted.

Wilson *vs.* Book; the application should be made upon notice, or if ex parte, to the Justice who granted the order.

Earle *vs.* Rose; memoranda for counsel.

Golden *vs.* Crowley; affidavit of service is insufficient. It should show the absence of the attorneys.

Poillon *vs.* Antoni; motion granted.

Same *vs.* Byer; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Penfield *vs.* James; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

By Judge Loew.

Dingle *vs.* Jordan; Nolan *vs.* Leamy; Kempner *vs.* Sink; motions granted.

Backman *vs.* Orcutt; judgment for plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 51.—*Dooley* vs. *Smith.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—In this case the Court of Appeals of Kentucky affirmed a judgment of the lower State Court without passing upon the legal-tender question said to be involved in it; but inasmuch as the Court below passed upon that question, it is maintained here that this Court may review the question. The case was this: In 1859 Dooley tendered a balance due in legal-tender notes, which Smith refused, although he had all along received interest in that currency. Dooley sued Smith in equity to compel him to receive the money and surrender the note, and Smith sued Dooley to recover the amount in coin. The Court sustained the demurrer to Dooley's petition, on the ground the equity was without jurisdiction, where there was an adequate remedy at law, as there was in this case. In the latter case Dooley answered, setting up his tender and the refusal to accept, and the fact that he had previously sued Smith concerning the same matter. A general demurrer was filed to this answer, which the Court sustained, (although holding that the case of Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, decided in this Court, had rendered the legal-tender question *res adjudicata*,) giving judgment against Dooley for the number of dollars demanded in lawful money. Dooley appealed to the Court of Appeals, where this question was affirmed on the technical ground that the tender was defective, the merits of the case not being touched upon. It is here insisted that this Court has no jurisdiction, because the legal-tender question which the lower State Court held to be the only question involved was not decided by, nor in any way, before the Court of Appeals. On the other hand, it is submitted that the pleadings in the case, and the judgment of the State Court below, show conclusively that the legal-tender question was involved as the principal question, and therefore this Court has jurisdiction to review it.

Garrett Davis for plaintiff in error; H. W. Wadsworth for defendant.

No. 52.—*The County of Bath et al.* vs. *Henry Amy.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.—This was a proceeding by Amy against the County of Bath, and its County Court, County Judge and other officers, to compel the levy and collection of a tax to pay certain coupons or interest warrants attached to bonds alleged to have been issued by the county in payment of a subscription of $150,000 to the capital stock of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company. The Court sustaining the validity of the bonds and holding that the county was liable, ordered the issue of the writ, and this writ of error was sued out to reverse the judgment, and it is maintained that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction to award the writ, there being no prior judgment therein, and the writ not being necessary for the exercise of its juristiction; that the Circuit Court erred in ordering the mandamus, because the manner of providing for the payment of the interest on the bonds was, by the express terms of an act of the Legislature, left to the discretion of the County Court, and that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter, the bonds and coupons being issued by one Kentucky corporation to another Kentucky corporation.

James B. Beck, John G. Carlisle and Montgomery Blair for plaintiff in error; John W. Stevenson and Harry Meyers for defendant.

No. 55.—*Trustees of Jefferson College* vs. *Washington and Jefferson College.* No. 56.—*Francis J. Collier et. al.* vs. *Same.* No. 57.—*David O. Houston* vs. *Trustees of Jefferson College, and Washington and Jefferson College.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—These three bills, relating to the same institution, and involving considerations common to all, were argued together, and decided as one, and are here heard together. The case of Houston *et al.* raises the question whether the contract of scholarship between the complainants and others, and Jefferson College, did not interpose a constitutional barrier to any legislative grant of authority to the trustees of the College to surrender its former charter and accept a new one, by which the College was eventually removed from Connorsburg to Washington, in the same county.

The case of the trustees of Jefferson College raises the same question; and in the case of F. J. Collier and others—some of the members of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College—they complain of the College that its trustees are, under pretense of authority conferred by an act of the Legislature of Feb. 26, 1869, about to violate the provisions of an act of 4th of March, 1865, by which the College was authorized to provide for the instruction of the Senior, and Junior, and Sophomore Classes at Connorsburg, and students in the Freshman Class, and in the Scientific and Preparatory Departments, and the Department of Agriculture and Art at Washington, and to remove thither the library and other movable property of the College, and to sell or dispose of its real estate—charging that such intended acts and doings would be and are in contravention of the rights, duties, and obligations conferred by the act of 4th of March. In the case of Houston and others, the Court held that the legislation complained of did not in point of fact, infringe the complainants' contracts of scholarship; but even if the contracts were set aside or affected by the legislation, yet their obligation cannot be said to be impaired, in a legal sense, because the acceptance of the obnoxious legislation by the trustees concluded the plaintiffs, and that, at all events, the acts of Assembly in question were passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the exercise of a power so to do reserved in the original charter of Jefferson College. In the case of Collier and others, a minority of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, it was held that the removal of the College, under the act of 1869, did not impair the contracts of scholarship by simply changing the location, and that the act was valid. It was also held that as the complainants did not reply to the answer of the majority of the Board, alleging an intention to remove the classes of the College to Washington, and dispose of the realty in strict pursuance of the act of 1869, the allegation must be taken to be true, and the bill must be dismissed. All the bills were dismissed, and it is here insisted that the Court erred in these views.

Messrs. Woodward, Beech, Shiros and Corwine, for plaintiffs; John A. Wills for defendant, College.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Applicants for admission to practice are required to be in attendance in the General Term Room today, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 9.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S ADMINISTRATION OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Montgomery Queen vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover $6,000 damages for an alleged violation of contract. It will be remembered that about three years ago the Second-avenue Railroad directors constituted Montgomery Queen Vice-President and General Manager of the Company. The changes made by him soon resulted in a strike of the hands on the road, and finally ended in a triumph for the employes and the severing of Mr. Queen's connection with the Company. It was claimed that Mr. Queen's first demand was for $60,000 damages, but that it was subsequently reduced to $6,000.

Plaintiff's complaint was yesterday dismissed by default.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 9.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR ILLEGAL DISPOSSESSION—JUDGE RUSSELL STILL NOMINALLY HOLDING COURT.

Rosa Horn vs. *John M. Cannon.*—In March, 1870, the defendant procured a two hours' warrant to be served on plaintiff for the purpose of dispossessing her, the warrant being made returnable before Judge Russell, who was already dead. The case was actually heard before Judge Gross, and a warrant issued under which plaintiff was dispossessed, without an opportunity or legal notice to appear and make a defense. Plaintiff claimed damages in the sum of $5,000.

The case is still on trial.

Averill, Allison and Averill for plaintiff; Mr. Fine for the defendant.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; in fair demand for low grades Extra and Superfine. WHEAT opened easy at yesterday's figures, but prices soon weakened; No. 2 Spring, $1 23⅛; No. 3, $1 13@$1 13½; No. 2 Spring, seller last half of month, $1 23¾; seller March, $1 27. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41⅛c.; rejected, 38⅛c.@38¼c.; seller last half of month, 41⅜c. @41⅛c.; seller February, 41⅝c.; seller April, 43½c.@43⅝c. OATS quiet and weak; No. 2, 32⅝c.; seller February, 32½c.@33¼c.; seller May, 37⅛c.@37¼c. RYE firm and quiet; No. 2, 67⅛c. BARLEY quiet and weak; No. 2, 64½c.@65c.; No. 3 Spring, 50c.; No. 2, seller February, 63c. PORK dull and a shade lower at $13 20@$13 25; seller February, $13 37½@$13 40; seller March, $13 65@$13 70; seller April, $13 90@$13 95. LARD at $8 60@$8 62½. HAMS, in pickle, 8¾c.@9c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Sides, 5⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c. Boxed MEATS steady. Green MEATS lower at 6c.@6½c. Live HOGS quiet and weak; declined 10c.; bulk of sales at $5 25@$5 35. Dressed HOGS firm at $5 05. WHISKY at 88c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, and 20,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 1,000 bushels Barley and 7,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—FLOUR firm; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 60; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 10; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 60. WHEAT strong and higher; No. 2, $1 32; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 52. CORN slow; Mixed, on track, 41c.@41½c.; Prime White, sacked, 56c.@57c. OATS dull; No. 2, in elevator, 39c.; Mixed, sacked, 44c. BARLEY steady; Iowa Spring, 65c. RYE higher; wanted, No. 2, in elevator, 78c.@80c. WHISKY, at 88c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP nominal. BAGGING dull at 16½c.@17c. PORK quiet at $13 25, cash; $14, seller April. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 4⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear, 6¼c., all loose; packed lots on orders, ¼c. higher. BACON steady; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7½c.; 8⅛c., seller February. Live HOGS quiet and weak at $4@$4 40; bulk of sales at $4 10@$4 25. CATTLE active at $2@$5. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,090 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Markets generally dull; prices firm and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 Corn at 61c., 400 bushels Duluth Wheat at $1 40, 500 bushels Western Barley at 85c. RYE nominal. LARD nominal. Dressed HOGS nominal. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal. CATTLE—Supply, 86 cars less than at the same time last week; average quality only fair; market active and ⅛c.@¼c. better; sales 600 head Illinois Steers, 1,090 to 1,400 lbs., at $5@$6 37½c.; 32 Ohios, averaging 1,334 lbs., at $6; 19 Michigan, averaging 1,130 lbs., at $4 25; 15 premium Steers, averaging 1,561 lbs., at $7. HOGS—Supply, 11,800 head; market quiet; prices steady; sales at $4 60@$4 75; light weights bringing the highest price; closing dull.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—FLOUR steady; Family, $6 85@$7. WHEAT in good demand at $1 50@$1 53. PORK quiet; $13 50 asked. LARD—Full prices asked, but no demand; 8¾c.@9⅛c. asked. BULK MEATS—Full prices asked, but no demand; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Sides, 6⅛c.@6½c. asked. BACON—Demand light and holders firm; small sales; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Sides, 7⅝c.@7⅞c. Live HOGS dull and drooping; sales at $4 40@$4 80; receipts, 7,000 head. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 88c. Green MEATS dull; Shoulders, 4⅛c.@5⅛c.; Sides, 5c.@5½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—FLOUR: Extra Spring firm at $5 50@$5 60 for common; $5 60@$5 80 for Medium; $5 85@$6 50 for choice. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2, $1 23½, cash; $1 25, seller February. OATS steady; No. 2, 33⅛c. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed, 41⅛c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring quiet at 64½c. RYE—No. 1, scarce, 68c. PROVISIONS nominal. PORK at $13. LARD at 8⅞c. for Kettle and 8⅝c. for Steam. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Cumberland Middles, 6c. Live HOGS steady, $4 65@$4 50; Dressed at $5. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour and 31,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—BAGGING quiet and steady at 13c.@14c. FLOUR has an advancing tendency; market firm and active; sales, 3,000 bbls. Extra Family at $6 50. GRAIN quiet and firm at previous prices. PROVISIONS active and very firm. PORK, $14 cash; $14 50 on orders. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 13½c.; Plain, 13c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c. LARD, 9c.@10c. WHISKY steady at 88c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11
Bees-wax, pks	4
Cotton, bales	1,442
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	98
Copper, bbls	57
Copper, cakes	210
Dried Fruit, pks	13
Eggs, bbls	484
Flour, bbls	10,228
Wheat, bushels	3,200
Corn, bushels	34,300
Oats, bushels	26,155
Malt, bushels	1,900
Barley, bushels	4,000
Grass-seed, bags	780
Beans, bbls	31
Peas, bushels	540
Corn-meal, bbls	779
Corn-meal, bags	250
Oat-meal, bbls	200
Hemp, bales	12
Hops, bales	3
Hides, No	632
Leather, sides	24,118
Oil-cake, pks	110
Pork, pks	463
Cut-meat, pks	2,681
Grease, pks	185
Lard, pks	2,880
Butter, pks	1,889
Cheese, pks	1,203
Tallow, pks	49
Dressed Hogs, No	1,242
Starch, boxes	405
Tobacco, hhds	37
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	16
Whisky, bbls	413
Wool, bales	160

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *J. & E. Walsh*, for Liverpool—1,771 bbls. Naphtha, 62 cases Naphtha.

By the ship *Lake Michigan*, for Glasgow—34,878 bushels Corn, 11,672 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Doctor C. Tupper*, for Cork and orders—1,937 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *H. Upmann*, for Bremen—3,573 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Almata*, for Gibraltar—8,015 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Cyclone*, for Genoa—1,196 bales Cotton.

By the schooner *Mary Chilton*, for St. Kitts—490 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. Corn-meal, 160 boxes Candles, 528 lbs. Lard, 1,555 lbs. Butter, 46 pks. Crackers, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 40 bbls. Mackerel, 8 pks. Glassware, 3 pks. Leather, 40 bushels Corn, 3 bbls. Resin, 5 bbls. Pork, 15 cases Oil, 10 puncheons Oil-meal.

By the brig *Beaver*, for Aspinwall—356 tons Coal.

By the brig *Clara Jenkins*, for Cardenas—3,402 Shooks, 40,000 Hoops, 100 kegs Nails, 10 bbls. Pork.

By the brig *Nancy Ross*, for Porto Plata—50 bags Rice, 75 casks Ale, 5 bales Dry-goods, 2,500 lbs. Butter, 50 boxes Cheese, 4,500 lbs. Lard, 1,519 lbs. Ham, 500 boxes Hake, 150 boxes Codfish, 400 bbls. Mackerel, 1,500 boxes Herring, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bbls. Onions, 300 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Sugar, 10 cases Boiled Oil, 3 cases Spirits Turpentine, 200 bbls. Cement, 300 boxes Candles, 200 cases Kerosene, 11 pks. Paint, 500 boxes Soap, 465 sheets Iron, 2,000 Fire-brick, 1 Boiler, 40 kegs Nails, 28,600 feet Lumber, 160 pieces Scantling.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the ship *Charlotte*—350,533½ gallons Refined Petroleum.

BEES-WAX—Has been in some demand at 34c.@35c. for the best samples of Yellow.

COAL—Has been quite moderately sought after, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $13; do. House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 Ꝑ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 50@$6 Ꝑ ton, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet since our last, with values quoted essentially unchanged.

COTTON—There has been a less active movement noted for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. Ꝑ lb., closing about steady on the basis of the modified figures; sales, 2,719 bales, including 791 bales to shippers, 853 bales to spinners, 25 bales to speculators and 1,050 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a fairly active trade reported, but at ⅛c.@¼c. Ꝑ lb. off yesterday's figures; sales, 21,600 bales, (5,800 bales last evening and 15,800 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 400 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 3-16c.; February, 100 bales at 21 13-16c., 300 bales at 21¾c., 500 bales at 21⅝c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 300 bales at 21 11-16c., 100 bales at 21⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 3-16c., 600 bales at 22⅛c., 600 bales at 22 1-16c., 200 bales at 22c.; April, 400 bales at 22½c., 700 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c., 200 bales at 22 5-16c., 400 bales at 22¼c.; May, 100 bales at 22 7-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c. And today, for January, 200 bales at 21 1-16c., 500 bales at 21c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 400 bales at 20⅞c., 500 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 21c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 200 bales at 21c., 300 bales at 21⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 21 11-16c., 500 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 400 bales at 21½c., 2,000 bales at 21⅜c., 900 bales at 21½c., 300 bales at 21 9-16c., 700 bales at 21⅝c., 1,000 bales at 21½c.; March, 1,000 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 21⅞c., 300 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21 3-16c., 200 bales at 21¾c., 200 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21 13-16c.; April, 900 bales at 22¼c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 300 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 21⅞c., 400 bales at 21⅞c., 1,900 bales at 22c.; April and May, 100 bales each, at 22c., together; May, 100 bales at 22⅜c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c., 400 bales at 22¼c.; June, 200 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22⅜c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin were as follows: January, 21.22c.; February, 21.32c.; March, 22.32c., April, 22.44c.; May, 22.47c. The receipts at this port today were 1,442 bales, including 1,032 bales from Norfolk, 410 bales Ꝑ rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 17,458 bales, and thus far this week 51,126 bales, against 58,841 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,540,437 bales, against 1,816,797 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅝	18⅝	19	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Low Middling	20⅞	21	21⅜	21⅜
Middling	21⅜	21⅝	22⅛	22⅜
Good Middling	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very light movement reported in State and Western Flour since our last, on the basis of about previous quotations. The offerings of desirable lots have been quite moderate, and the principal holders have shown no unusual urgency to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 70@$6 95; good to fancy at $6 95@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 70@$6 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 10. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, Ꝑ bbl	$4 40@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 85@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 50
Extra State	6 70@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 15@10 50

Southern Flour has been in less demand but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls. at $6 45@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, Ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, in a jobbing way, at $4 15@$5 25 Ꝑ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet, since our last, at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine; sales, 125 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 20@$3 60 Ꝑ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been dull and heavy, with sales reported of only 1,200 boxes, on the basis of $3 20 Ꝑ box. Currants have been steady as to price, on a fairly active trade; sales 1,500 bbls. at 7⅝c.@8c., the latter rate for small lots. Other kinds slow of sale at about former figures. We quote: New Layer Raisins at $3 20 Ꝑ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.; new Currants, 7⅝c.@8c.; Almonds, 15⅛c.@19½c.; Figs, 15c.@20c.; new Turkish Prunes, 9⅝c.@10c.; Brazil-nuts, 7⅛c.@8c.; Dates, 6⅛c.@8c.; Filberts, 10⅛c.@11c., Ꝑ lb; Canton Ginger, $8 50@$9 Ꝑ case; Sardines, 21c.@22c., currency, Ꝑ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, mostly for export, though in part for milling, and to a limited extent on speculative account, at about previous prices, for desirable lots, the offerings of which have been quite moderate. At the close the market was dull, the firmer temper of ocean freights operating against free purchases for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels at $1 65 for (20,000 bushels) Red Western, in store, for export; $1 80 for very choice White Michigan, in store, for milling; $1 70@$1 75 for fair to very good White Western; $1 63@$1 68 for Red and Amber Western, in lots; $1 59 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat, for milling; $1 60 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 57½ for No. 2 do., in store; $1 55 (reported) for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; and $1 65@$1 67½ for Red Pennsylvania, from dock and to arrive....Corn has been very moderately sought after, and New has been quoted less firm, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels at 81c. (nominally) for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 79½c. for choice do., in store; 79c. for old and new Mixed do., in store; 77c.@79c. for new do., in lots; 78½c.@79c. for Yellow Western; 78½c.@79c. for White Western; 78½c.@79½c. for White and Yellow Southern Ꝑ bushel....Rye has been inactive but quoted steady. The last sales of Western were at 92½c., delivered, and 90c.@92c. in store....Barley has been dull and nominal....Barley-malt has been lightly dealt in and quoted nominal in price for other than small lots. A few car-loads of State were placed at $1....Oats have been in slack demand in a jobbing way at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bushels at 56½c.@57c. for Prime Mixed Western, afloat; 55c. for prime do., in store; 54c.@56½c. for do., from track, the latter rate for choice; 52c.@55½c. for Black; 57½c.@58½c. for ordinary to prime Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, Ꝑ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A moderate demand has been noted for stock, mostly for domestic Bagging, at uniform prices; sales, 75 bales Bags at 16c., and 2,400 rolls Domestic Bagging at 15c. for prompt and on private terms for forward delivery.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for at from $1 35@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 60@$1 85 for local use, Ꝑ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 95c.@$1 20. Straw has been in light demand at from 75c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, Ꝑ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has attracted but little attention, yet has been quoted steady. Jute has been in request at unchanged figures; 500 bales were sold at 6⅛c., gold, Ꝑ lb. Of Jute Butts, further sales of 1,000 bales were reported, part to arrive, at 3⅛c., currency, Ꝑ lb. Market unaltered. We quote: American at $160 for Undressed, and $260@$275 for Dressed, Ꝑ ton; Russian, $225@$238, gold, Ꝑ ton; Manila, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Sisal, 11⅛c.@12c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c., currency, Ꝑ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in active demand at a further improvement in prices; sales 1,100,000 lbs., mostly Lake, on the basis of 27⅞c.@28c., closing at 28c. here, and 28⅛c. for February delivery. Iron has been held with more confidence, under favorable foreign advices, and a fairly active inquiry, checked in part by the firmer views of owners. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 650 tons Glengarnock Pig at $34 50 to arrive, and $35 here, chiefly to arrive; 5,000 tons English Rails and 223 tons old Rails on private terms. Lead, Spelter, Zinc, and Pig-tin have been quiet, but quoted steady. Of Tin Plates, sales have been reported of 1,500 boxes Charcoal on the basis of $9 37½@$9 50 for I. C., 10x14; and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 37½, gold, Ꝑ box. A sale of 50 pks. of stained Russian Sheet was reported on private terms.

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite active for New-Orleans within the previous range as to price; sales, 890 bbls., part at auction, at from 46c.@57c. Ꝑ gallon. Foreign has been inactive at old figures; 50 hhds. Porto Rico were sold, in lots, at 30c.@42c. Ꝑ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 28c.@38c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and 19c.@33c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@32c., and New-Orleans, 48c.@58c. for new, Ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and weak, on the basis of $4 80@$4 85 for Strained; sales were made of 250 bbls. good Strained at $4 90 Ꝑ 280 lbs.... Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine has been in light request here at 67⅛c.@67½c.; sales, 80 bbls. A cargo of Spirits Turpentine was reported sold at Wilmington, without particulars.

OILS—Business in all kinds has been quiet; prices have not varied essentially.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been very quiet here and quoted nominal at 23⅛c.@23½c. At Philadelphia, the prevailing quotations for early delivery were 22c.@22⅛c., without important dealings reported. For April delivery, 1,000 bbls. were sold there at 23⅛c. Ꝑ gallon....Refined, in cases, quite nominal here at 28c.@29c....Crude, in bulk, quiet at 13c.@13⅛c. Ꝑ gallon; sales, 1,000 bbls. at 13c....Shipping Crude at 16⅛c.@16⅛c....Naphtha, 12⅛c.@12½c., in shipping order.... The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries remained at $3 80@$3 85, and $4@$4 05, respectively, Ꝑ bbl.

PROVISIONS—There has been a slow call noted for Pork for early delivery, with prices reported weak, under freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 230 bbls., early delivery, at $13 25@$13 37½ for job lots of old Western Mess; $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $12 25 for new Extra Prime, Ꝑ bbl. For forward delivery a fair demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the modified basis of $14 25@$14 37½, seller January; $14 25, seller February, and $14 62½, seller April; sales, 2,500 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at 5⅛c.@7c. for City, and 5⅛c.@6c. chiefly at 5⅛c.@5⅛c., for Western, Ꝑ lb. Cut-meats have been in more demand at 8⅛c.@10c. for Hams, and 5⅛c.@6⅛c., chiefly at 5⅛c.@5½c., for Shoulders, and 8½c. for Bellies, Ꝑ lb.; sales equal to 615 pks....Bacon has been more sought after, but with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery here, of 200 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 600 Short Rib Sides, in bulk, on private terms; 200 boxes South Staffords, &c., (Lockitt's,) at 7⅛c.; 280 boxes Short Clear, part to arrive, at 7⅛c.@7½c.; for forward delivery here, 250 boxes Short Rib, February delivery, (in settlement of a contract,) at 7⅛c.; 300 boxes Short Clear, and 200 boxes Long Clear, seller January, on private terms, for shipment; and for prompt delivery at Chicago, 500 boxes Short Clear at 6⅛c. Ꝑ lb. The advance in rates on ocean freight, by steam, to British ports, together with the decline in gold, tended to check export purchases toward the close....Lard has been moderately active, but, with more liberal offerings, has shown less firmness as to values. Sales have been reported of 1,550 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Western Steam; 9c. for Cincinnati do., from dock; 9½c.@9⅝c. for Kettle-rendered; 9⅝c. for prime City; 8¾c.@9c. for No. 1, and 9⅝c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate at rather easier prices, with sales reported of 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, including 750 tcs., seller January, at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; 500 tcs., seller February, at 9⅛c. and 1,000 tcs., seller March, at 9⅛c.@9 13-16c., Ꝑ lb. ....Beef has been very quiet within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been in limited demand at from $10@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, Ꝑ tierce....Beef Hams continue in light demand, in job lots, at $22 50@$24 75, chiefly at $24@$24 75 Ꝑ bbl.

TEAS—Have been more sought after, Greens and Oolongs meeting with most favor. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 50c.@55c.; good to fine Hyson, 70c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 95c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 70c.@95c.; extra Gunpowder, 64c.@84c., and Imperial, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 95c.@$1 15, and Imperial, 75c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, $1 20@$1 45, and Imperial 95c.@$1 10; common to fair Twankay, 30c.@41c.; good to fine Twankay, 42c.@46c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 95c.@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Oolong, 58c.@70c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 85c.@$1 25; common to fair Souchong, 45c.@55c.; good to finest Souchong, 60c.@75c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 80c.@$1 05, Ꝑ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—For prime Tallow there has been a good demand noted at well-maintained prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 256,000 lbs., at 8⅞c.@9 5-16c. for fair to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c. for the latter; also, 17,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in tcs., at 9⅛c. Ꝑ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quite actively sought after for home trade purposes at firm prices; sales, 650 hhds. at 7½c.@12c. Ꝑ lb. Other kinds quiet but steady; sales, 100 cases New-York Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 20c.@55c.; and 250 bales Havana at 98c.@$1 05 Ꝑ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and quoted steady at 92½c Ꝑ gallon. Sales, 275 bbls.

RICE—Continues in limited request, with Carolina quoted steady at $8 25@$8 75; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12½, and Patna at $7 37½@$7 62½, Ꝑ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been firm for desirable lots, which have been in good request, mostly for shipment; sales, 2,300 bags at 11⅛c.@11½c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, 12⅛c. for choice State, and 10⅛c.@10⅝c. for fair ordinary to prime Ohio, Ꝑ lb. Linseed has been in some demand at full rates; 2,000 bags Patna were sold at $2 30, gold, cash, Ꝑ bushel. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Timothy at $3 50@$3 75; Flax at $1 85@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 25@$2 27½, gold, Ꝑ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in light demand at previous quotations, including Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅜c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 2, 6⅛c., Ꝑ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, on the basis of previous figures, but have been without activity. Refiners have not been buying with much freedom. The offerings of desirable samples have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 25 hhds. fully good refining Porto Rico at 9⅝c.; 86 hhds. Molasses Sugar and refining Cuba, in lots, at 7½c.@9⅛c.; 1,290 boxes clayed Havana, part at 9⅛c. for No. 12; 1,150 boxes Derosne, at 10⅛c.@10⅛c., and 3,000 bags Pernambuco, at 9c. Ꝑ lb. Refined unchanged.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth freights, there was decidedly more firmness noted in rates by steam to British ports, with but little room available, which circumstances were against free movements. Rates by sail were also steadier, with a moderate offering of Produce, mostly of Lard, Bacon, Resin and Tallow. In the way of charters, the feature of the market was the improved call for vessels for the Grain trade at somewhat stronger figures. There was also a moderate inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum trade, with some call for vessels for Naval Stores and general cargo. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 350 bales Cotton, in lots, at 3-16d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam, for Compressed, Ꝑ lb.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d., 7,800 bushels Wheat, by the steamer of Wednesday of next week, at 7d. Ꝑ bushel; 950 tcs. Lard at 21s. 3d. by sail, and 27s. 6d.@30s. by steam, mainly by sail; 1,300 boxes Bacon at 20s. by sail, and 27s. 6d.@30s. by steam; 450 bags Clover-seed, part by steam at 30s., and part by sail at 20s., Ꝑ ton; also a British ship, 1,243 tons, for general cargo on private terms; another of 1,217 tons, and another of 1,418 tons, placed on the berth. For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. Ꝑ 280 lbs. For Cork and orders, a British brig, 199 tons, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d., and the usual 10 Ꝑ cent. addition, if the Continent; a British brig, 291 tons, with about 2,100 quarters do., (on foreign charter,) on private terms; an Italian bark, 411 tons, with about 3,100 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 5s.; a Norwegian bark, 496 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 4s. 6d., lay days partially expired; and a British bark, 632 tons, reported with equal to 4,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. Ꝑ quarter, and 6d. off if direct. For Antwerp, 1,000 tcs. Lard and 750 boxes Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d., mostly at 30s.; 120 hhds. Tallow at 30s. Ꝑ ton; also, a Belgian ship, reported with equal to 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms. For Bremen, 1,000 boxes Bacon at 25s. Ꝑ ton. For Hamburg, 350 tcs. Lard at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 500 boxes Extract Logwood at 25s.; and 3,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; also, a German ship, 600 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Rotterdam or Amsterdam, a Dutch schooner, 190 tons, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, at 10d. Ꝑ case. For Corunna, a Norwegian bark, 306 tons, with 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. Ꝑ bbl., and 500 cases do. at 17d. Ꝑ case. For Lisbon, a Portuguese bark, 387 tons, with Staves at equal to about $50, extra Pipe. For Bilboa, an Italian brig, 315 tons, with equal to 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. Ꝑ bbl. For the north side of Cuba and back, with Sugar, an American brig, 448 tons, at $6; and a schooner, 283 tons, at about $6 25. For the south side of Cuba and back, a British brig, 344 tons, reported at 50c. For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, 227 tons, with equal to 2,200 bbls. Flour, at $1 Ꝑ bbl. For South America, a British brig, 203 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.

COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Jan. 9.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts, 1,733 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,652 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 54,657 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20⅝c.@20⅞c.; net receipts, 7,658 bales; gross, 7,943 bales; sales, 13,000 bales; stock, 206,841 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 9.—COTTON strong; good Ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 1,198 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 46,159 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 20c.@20⅛c.; receipts, 500 bales; stock, 800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, 6,511 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 84,232 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 1,270 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 32,417 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for the account, 93@93⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9. A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 9—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 9—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened unchanged; Middling Upland 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 7,500 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.@10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.@10¾d.; the sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

2½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. California White Wheat has declined to 12s. 11d. Ꝑ cental.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.@10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.@10¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export.

Evening.—CLOVER-SEED, 57s. 6d.@59s. 6d. Ꝑ cwt. for American Red.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1872.

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BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MONALDI.—Mr. James Steele Mackay.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—FLEUR DE THE. (Opera Bouffe.) Mlle. Aimee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The following additional contributions have been kindly forwarded to us for the Children's Aid Society: W. G. W., $5; KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & Co., $20; F., $2; and S., $30, to be divided between the Children's Aid and Howard Mission—namely, from W., $10; B., $10; S., $10. We shall be happy to forward to the Secretary or Treasurer any other subscriptions to this most deserving charity.

To deny a thing is not always to disprove it—and so it will be found in reference to Senator SCHURZ's denial of the fact that he personally urged the appointment of his brother-in-law, Mr. JUSSEN, to office. He has boldly stated that he did not press this appointment. We assert as positively that he did; he urged it personally upon both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and if a "Committee of Investigation" will inquire into the circumstances, they will find that our statement is the truth, and that Senator SCHURZ's is—to use his own intemperate language—a "falsehood." The evidence is conclusive and overwhelming. It will be found before this discussion is over that Senator SCHURZ has no invincible objection to take as many liberties with truth as he does with other people's characters. Another bad instance of his recommendations to office will be found in the letter of our careful Washington correspondent.

It is time that some satisfactory explanation should be given of the long-continued deliberations of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Unless these gentlemen have matters of the very highest public importance before them, the best service that they can render the people is to dissolve. The entire community awaits with impatience the completion of the labors of the Court of Sessions Grand Jury, but the powers for indictment of this body are all but neutralized while the other Grand Jury continues in session. We believe that several very important indictments only await the dismissal of the Oyer and Terminer Jury to be almost immediately handed in. We trust there is no intention to bar the progress of justice and reform in keeping the inferior Grand Jury so exceedingly long in session.

Our readers will have corrected for themselves a typographical error in yesterday's TIMES, in which we are represented as claiming for Mr. GREEN an immediate issue of $110,000,000 of bonds instead of $10,000,000. The exact amount Mr. GREEN requires at once is $10,400,000, and this sum can be immediately "placed" in our own banks.

Speaker SMITH, of the Assembly, has justified the confidence reposed in him by the friends of Reform in that body, in the performance of his first duty—the appointment of committees. His selections, so far as we are acquainted with the character of the members, are thoroughly judicious. The most important Committee is, of course, that on Affairs of Cities. This is composed of Messrs. HAWKINS and HAIGHT, of this City; JUDD, of Richmond County; MORTON and BERRI, of Brooklyn; EASTMAN, of Poughkeepsie; ALBERGER, of Buffalo, Republicans; and of Messrs. TILDEN, of New-York, and OSGOOD, of Troy, Democrats. The most prominent men on this Committee are not only men of established integrity, but they are men of acknowledged experience and ability. Of the others, our correspondent reports that not one can be approached by improper influences. The Judiciary Committee—also an important one considering the condition of the New-York Bench—is well constituted, having Mr. PRINCE at its head, and including Messrs. STRAHAN and TILDEN among its members. From these committees the people may expect prompt and good work.

Two facts are announced by our Washington dispatches: That the Spanish Minister has no information of the alleged action of the Spanish Cabinet, recalling him, and that he has notified our Government of the friendly courtesies officially extended to Gen. SHERMAN and suite, in Madrid, so lately as Saturday last. These are good grounds, if not for dismissing all expectation of trouble with Spain, at least for postponing the conclusion that that trouble is near at hand. Yet it is not to be concealed from our minds that the causes of possible and even probable conflict with Spain exist in several forms, all growing out of the reckless mode of conducting affairs in Cuba, and the apparently hopeless absence of responsible Government in that island. It is from injuries inflicted upon American citizens in Cuba, and from indignities offered to American officials, for which the mother country is indirectly, but clearly, responsible, that danger of collision is likely to arise; and for danger from this source it is necessary that our Government should be amply prepared. No Government can neglect the first and simplest duty of protecting those rights of its citizens on foreign soil which all nations are agreed in regarding as inviolable.

EX-MAYOR HAVEMEYER's speech, on resuming his position of Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, has the true ring of sincerity and energy. Especially seasonable is the reminder that with HALL in the Mayor's chair, TWEED in the Senate, FIELD and FREAR in the Assembly, and corrupt Judges on the bench, the work of reform is far from being complete. Mr. HAVEMEYER gives emphatic expression to public sentiment in calling upon the Committee to watch narrowly the progress of reform at Albany. We believe that the majority of the Legislature honestly desire to complete the work which the citizens of New-York have begun, but there are influences in operation which may both retard and neutralize measures in which the people are vitally concerned. The obstructive cliques at Albany cannot be made to feel too soon that the eye of the public is upon them, and that men who have the confidence of the people stand ready to denounce them.

Tweed's Pretended Election.

In the last desperate rally of the plunderers of the Ring at the Fall elections to make head against the tremendous popular feeling aroused by the TIMES' exposures, it was expected that they would resort to all the instrumentalities of fraud, made familiar to them by years of experience. It was, however, only in the Fourth Senatorial District that the ancient practises of the Ring prevailed, in spite of the precautions used to prevent them. In that district the immense proportion of ignorant foreign-born voters, the low character of the population, the universal occurrence of drinking saloons, gambling hells, thieves' fence-houses, houses of ill-fame and tenement-houses, afforded TWEED so much of the material requred for his vicious schemes, and made his rule so strong, that the reported returns of the election showed but slight signs of the brave and energetic efforts that were actually made to secure an honest vote.

How this result was reached, and what were the nature and extent of the fraud and violence employed to bring it about, are set forth clearly in the memorial addressed to the Senate by Mr. JOHN J. DAVENPORT, praying that body to declare TWEED's seat vacant and to order a new election in his district. In view of the fact that the "First Villain" of the Ring has never abated his claim to a Senator's seat, is today practically unpunished for his incalculable wrongs against this community, and announces his intention to appear at Albany as soon as he can arrange the bail in the suits pending against him, we ask for this document our readers' careful attention.

Mr. DAVENPORT represents the Committee of Seventy, and as Chairman of the Subcommittee whose duty was the prevention, detection, and remedying of election frauds, he obtained a mass of testimony concerning the election in TWEED's district, which he sets forth in considerable detail in his memorial, at the same time offering to produce to the Senate the remainder, when required. The frauds in TWEED's district, like those concocted by the *ad interim* Board of Audit, and like most other rascalities of the Ring, were carried out by Mayor HALL's help. That accommodating official rearranged the voting precincts of the district in flagrant violation of the law—as was fully exposed by us at the time—and then appointed as inspectors and canvassers TWEED's tools, including numerous known criminals and men of notoriously bad character. This done, the registry commenced, the fullest license being allowed to repeaters, and this to such an extent that, in five districts of the Sixth Ward, the number registered actually exceeded the total number of males over twenty-one living therein, including native, naturalized, and alien. On election day, the challengers and watchers appointed by the Committee of Seventy, and by the candidates opposed to TWEED, were beaten from the polls, or arrested and dragged off on fictitious charges by the subservient Police. O'DONOVAN ROSSA's ticket-booths were upset and destroyed. Repeaters roamed through the district, depositing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty ballots for their "Boss" at every poll. A graphic picture of the condition of things in TWEED's district is presented by the following recital of the exploits of one of his men, which we giveen the dry, precise language of the affidavit:

> "An inspector of election in one of the above-mentioned districts, who, until a very recent date, and since the discovery and exposure of frauds and corruption in the civil administration of the local affairs of the City of New-York, held, as deponent believes and charges, a position under said WILLIAM M. TWEED upon the Water Police at a monthly salary of $100, for which he rendered no service, a man whose principal, if not sole occupation, is gambling, and who was appointed to the office of inspector of election by the Mayor of the City of New-York—not only allowed men in gangs and known to him to be repeaters, to vote, in the district in which he acted, upon scores of names not their own, but leaving his polling-place in charge of a single inspector, itself a violation of law, placed himself at the head of a gang of repeaters, some eighteen in number, visited, with said gang, four adjoining districts, and with the connivance of most of the inspectors therein, procured and caused said men to cast from 100 to 150 votes in each of said districts. That when the inspector of said districts found it impossible to even pretend to look for names upon the registry, so fast were the votes of the gang offered, their said leader practically took possession of the polling-places by jumping behind the ballot-boxes, seizing one of the registers, from which in rapid succession he called off the names thereon, received from his men votes on said names, and deposited such votes in the ballot-boxes."

Of course, the canvassing of the votes in this so-called election was only a continuation of the audacious frauds of the registry and the reception of votes. In their recklessness the canvassers went far beyond the measure of rascality necessary to give an apparent triumph to their chief. Perhaps they were straining for that thirty thousand majority, without which, as he declared at the opening of the campaign, his sensitive soul would not allow him to deem himself "sustained." In this effort the canvassers succeeded, as in the Fourteenth District of the Sixth Ward, in giving their employer more votes than were registered; and in other cases as in this, and in the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts of the same Ward, in giving him more votes than there are males over twenty-one, native, naturalized and alien, in the district. In one district of the Fourth Ward where the canvassers returned to ROSSA 44 votes, 139 men swear they voted for him; in the Ninth District, Seventh Ward, where no votes are given to him, ten men swear they voted for him, and in the Tenth District where eight are given, fifty-five men swear they voted for him.

These are some of the facts disclosed by Mr. DAVENPORT's memorial. They challenge the attention of the Senate, and demand instant investigation. No claimant with such a record ought to be admitted, even temporarily, to occupy a seat in the Senate of the State.

De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum.

The old maxim which tells us to speak nothing but good of the dead was not uttered in vain. Its author is unknown; for it is one of many sayings that have come to us out of the darkness of the past, and which are venerated quite as much for the antiquity and the uncertainty of their origin as for the wisdom they embody. But whoever first uttered it was a man of tact, as well as of a gentle and kindly nature. He addressed himself to the generous and charitable side of human nature, and impressed it deeply. After all, hatred is not a pleasurable feeling in the breasts of most men; and with the disappearance of the object which provokes hatred and arouses antagonism, we all feel that it is pleasanter, as well as more humane, to forget the evil that was in the dead man's nature, and even the wrong he may have done us, and to think, or at least to speak, only of the good that was in him, little although it might have been. Few human beings are totally depraved. Even Becky Sharpe was good-natured, and the Marquis of Steyne was gracious when he wore his star and garter, and felt that he should at least assume the virtues that became a great nobleman. It was only in his earlier sketches, written in the inexperience of youth and the gall of bitter disappointment, that the great satirist of our age presented us with characters utterly base and wicked. And in a general way, what need is there to keep sharp the edge of our rancor against enemies who have vanished from the earth? It is a waste of energy. Good anger is not to be thrown away. The objects of it can no longer feel the force of our resentment. The sod covers them: God may forgive them; and let us try—try even to forget, or at least to seem to forget.

But if we are to speak of the dead as judging them, how shall we speak? Even as we speak of the living, truthfully. And in one respect there is even less reason that we should withhold just judgment of the dead who have lived evil lives, than that we should have practiced a like restraint when they were living. For what we say, true or untrue, cannot injure them, or give them even temporary pain. Our dissection of them is a post-mortem examination, which may be very profitable to the living, while the subject cannot writhe under the knife. But the pain from which they are removed may be keenly felt by those who were near to them, and to whom, notwithstanding all their faults, they were dear. And here the old maxim applies with full force. No man whose brutality has not an element of fiendishness will speak of the dead other than good in the presence of his family and near friends. Indeed, the adage is rather in the interest of bereaved survivors, and for their protection, than in that of the dead, and for the building up of their posthumous reputation. It was first spoken and acquired its vogue at a time when there was no Press, no public opinion. It was not meant as a defense of men who have lived public lives. This is now seen by thoughtful men, and must soon be widely recognized. Some years ago, journalists began to make obituary notices something other and better than mere empty eulogies; and now, unless there is some ulterior purpose in view, the judgment expressed in journals of independence and character upon public men, whose death makes their characters and their careers a proper subject of public comment, is usually marked with justice, although leaning, as justice always should in its final expression, to mercy's side.

The occasion of these remarks is, of course, the death of that bold, dexterous, and unscrupulous adventurer whose brief career of six years has brought such shame upon our City and our country, and whose example, owing to his success and his flaunting style of life, has had such a pernicious effect upon our society, and particularly upon the younger members of our commercial circles. We observe with gratification, we can hardly say with pleasure, that the Press throughout the country is not misled by a false sentiment, or even by sympathy for a murdered man, into a mitigation of his crimes or a varnishing of his vulgarity. The lesson of his life is, on the whole, well read, and is told in the plain sober words of truth. And what is best of all, his iniquity and the provocation he gave are looked upon as no palliation of the crime of his assassin. It seems strange that the killing of a man who was in fact only a Wall-street speculator and a railway director, should make a sensation hardly less vivid than that of President LINCOLN. But, although this fact is somewhat humiliating, as FISK's only distinction from other men in the same condition of life was an eminence in evil-doing, there is some compensation in the other fact, that the violent close of his bad career is regarded as nearly in the light of a judgment as the Sadducean temper of the time will admit; and that even before he is in his grave, and while his "lying in state" and his "obsequies" seem to prolong his ostentatious habits beyond his life, those whose function it is at once to lead and to express public opinion, do not hesitate to speak the whole truth of him in sober sadness. Only in a few quarters do we hear the plea put up "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*;" and it appropriately comes from those who can put in the valid claim to tenderness—affinity with him in soul if not in body.

Proposals for Reforming the City Civil Service.

A member of the Council of Political Reform has drafted the essential points of a bill for applying to the holders of subordinate offices in this City, similar tests to those about to be applied to the civil servants under the National Government. It will be apparent to every friend of this most vital of recent reforms, that New-York City presents even a more favorable field for its trial than the wide area of Federal appointments. It is estimated that there are ten thousand offices in the gift of the City Government, and of these about eight thousand would be affected by the provisions of the proposed bill. There are no constitutional powers similar to those conferred on the President, which could interfere with the permanence, or make the operation of City civil service reform in any degree uncertain. It would strike directly at two of the most potent causes of the demoralization of local politics, and the efficiency of local administration—party patronage, and a low class of subordinate officials. The clerical and ministerial offices of our local Departments do not differ very appreciably in the nature of the qualifications required to fill them. A simple and tolerably uniform system of examination could thus be readily devised. Such an enactment, moreover, is not one which ought to encounter any partisan opposition. Even on the basis of JACKSON's much-abused aphorism, "to the victors belong the spoils," it is possible to justify a local civil service bill. For it was the people and not the politicians of either party who accomplished the overthrow of the Ring, and this is one of the fruits of their victory to which they are most clearly entitled—the opening up of a new career for young men of character and intelligence, and the direct and indirect saving of money arising from their being intelligently served.

It will be observed that the proposed Board of Examiners—to be appointed by the Mayor—is to consist of two men of business and three professors from our local colleges. Their duty is simply to pass upon the qualifications of the candidates who present themselves for a vacancy. The five best qualified of these are to receive certificates of proficiency, and from these five the appointing power is to select the appointee. The only preliminary qualifications required of candidates are, that they should be legal voters, unconvicted of crime, have some ordinary moral and physical requisites, have the recommendation of three reputable citizens, and pay a fee of five dollars. The first six months of the service are to be probationary, under the supervision of the Board of Examiners, and the appointee can at all times be removed for cause. For promotions a re-examination is required, and those already in office, whom the appointing power may desire to retain, must prove before the Board their qualifications for office. Such are the chief points of the bill, printed in another column, which, though wanting somewhat both in precision and detail, is a very fair indication of what the final measure ought to be. The subject is one which will very well bear public discussion, and which, after the pressing claims of local reorganization are disposed of, ought to receive the attention of the Legislature.

Records of Marriages.

However many may be the legal opportunities for divorce, and however broadly extended the legal occasions for it, the vast majority of husbands and wives will hesitate and even refuse to accept them whatever the provocation. It is not written or "common" law that governs this question and controls the action of society, nor is it ecclesiastical maxim either, which latter has so strong a hold, on women especially—but that unwritten social law which grows out of necessity, and influences the conduct of all those members of society who are above or apart from the position of Pariahs or outlaws. Our Divorce laws, as enacted by Legislatures and administered by Courts, may be as free as those of Prussia—outrivaling even the Indiana processes in facility for attaining the end,—but their interposition will only be asked for by an insignificant portion of the community. There is a journal in New-York which distinguishes itself by the publication, in association with its ordinary announcements of births, deaths and marriages, of the records of the results of divorce cases; but it manifestly has to employ particular skill and labor inadequately rewarded by the result, and to ransack newspaper files from all parts of the country, to produce its brief daily array of "Divorced."

The indefatigable Register of Records of New-York has used every effort to realize a perfect registry of the marriages which occur in the City. At least twenty thousand marriages in "high life" and low life are made on this island every year. Of these this faithful public officer has so far been able to get a registry of only about one-half. Even in the interest of statistical science simply, completeness in such a record is eminently desirable, but the present absence of completeness produces decided evils, the statement of which may appeal more powerfully to the people than any mere call upon them to aid a science which so indirectly affects their well-being. In marriage and its proper and legal registration, are involved legitimacy, the title to property and its succession, and other matters of proof which nearly concern all society. Ours is a country of "forty religions and only one sauce," with legions of ministers of one denomination or other, wherein any man may any day start a new sect, and christen it with his own name, or any other name he may fancy. There consequently springs up a numerous body of ecclesiastical officials, who, in addition to the civil Magistrates, are competent to perform a ceremony of marriage—thus making our law approach in its laxity of interpretation that of Scotland.

The moral of this is that marriage should be just as much a matter of record as deeds or wills. The law requires that a special partner in a firm, who desires to participate in its profits without rendering himself generally liable for its obligations, shall publish to the community just the amount of capital for which he is to be held responsible by creditors; and the intricate problem of copartnership law generally involves the idea of the personal responsibility of each receiver of profit and contributor to the common credit gained. So also in marriage, which in the eye of our law is only a civil contract between two responsible persons, there should be carefully fixed every safeguard for the protection of society and the coming generation. We do not now design to undertake the discussion of the feasibility or advisability of our adopting the French system of notorial marriages, antecedent to the religious ceremonies which are so essential in the eyes of most people. Our purpose is simply to urge the passage of a law which shall so extend the facilities for registration, and so effectively impose adequate penalties for the refusal to take advantage of them by ministers and others competent to solemnize marriages, that instead of the bare moiety of the whole number contracted in the City which are now reported to the Register of Records, we shall secure the full return, and so preclude the possibility of the confusion and hardship now frequently experienced by reason of the absence of authenticated official registry. The remissness, as to making returns of their marriages, of the Roman Catholic clergy, specially needs correction. The excuse which their apologists make, that ministering to the poorer classes of the City they are often called upon to assist in the "justification" of unions already contracted without the sanction of the Church, and so have occasion to resort to secrecy and the antedating of marriage certificates, does not avail. The exceptional cases must bear the hardships incident to exceptional conduct, or otherwise the great mass of the innocent and law-abiding would suffer for the dereliction of the guilty or imprudent minority. It is not a difficult matter to obtain a full registry. There is only required to realize it some such system of appointment of Sub registers as that we have already recommended, and the faithful execution of the law against all those who refuse to obey the enactment even now standing on our statute-books, requiring the return of every marriage solemnized.

Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Catholics.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has just made a speech to his constituents, which, if correctly reported, is likely to have considerable bearing upon the approaching session. No government in Ireland has ever before maintained relations with the Roman Catholic hierarchy, so friendly as those which have since Mr. GLADSTONE's accession to office, subsisted between his administration and Cardinal CULLEN. His Eminence has gone so far as frequently to condescend to partake of the hospitalities of "the Castle," where he has been received with extraordinary honors; and various other indications of the *entente cordiale* between the representative of the Pope and the Lieutenant of Queen Victoria have been afforded.

While Mr. GLADSTONE was straining every nerve to accomplish the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the apostles of Rome regarded him as a heaven-born Minister. The Land bill also met, on the whole, with their approbation. But when these feats had been accomplished, they of course united in an Oliver-Twist-like cry for more, and the patience of the Political Bumble is at length, it seems, exhausted.

Lord HARTINGTON, who is eldest son of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, a great Irish proprietor, has been instructed to intimate that not only are disturbances to be sternly repressed, but that the Roman Catholic prelacy is not to have charge of the education of the country. What the hierarchy clamors for, are separate schools, and a Roman Catholic University endowed by the State. As regards the first, the case is precisely similar to that in this country, where agitation is active in the same direction, and with as little just cause. As regards the second, it may be stated that there is already open to Roman Catholics, as to members of other persuasions, as first-class an education as can be obtained at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway. It is admitted on all hands by Roman Catholics that not the slightest prejudice is shown against them by the authorities, or others connected with these institutions. The Bench and Bar of Ireland are full of Roman Catholic gentlemen who have received their education at Trinity, and have risen to the highest posts in their profession. But in the teeth of all this, the Roman Catholic rulers of Ireland demand the withdrawal of their youth from the influence of the terribly dangerous heretics to be found in these seats of learning.

The Irish Catholics have long exercised so considerable an influence in the politics of the Liberal Party, that it has been much questioned whether Mr. GLADSTONE would have the courage to adopt a course calculated to alienate a considerable section of his Hibernian supporters; but it seems that he has dared to do so. It may be that he has learned to suppose, from the slow and infrequent subscriptions which have been flowing in toward the funds of the Catholic University, that the measure is one in which the hearts of the priests are far more interested than those of the people, and that, in refusing such concessions, he has little to fear. The Irish priests are now demanding privileges which, we believe, are no longer conceded anywhere else in Europe, and the events of the last few years in Spain, Italy and Bavaria, sufficiently prove that the period for such lofty ecclesiastical pretensions has gone by. The stand made against them in England will, we trust, tend to strengthen that which we are making against them here.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Custom-house investigation has been remarkably productive of "hearsay" witnesses. The evidence given by the editors of the *Tribune* is the most wonderful specimen of testimony ever offered to any committee. It amounts to this: "A told B that he heard C say that D's wife said that E had been turned out of office; but I, the witness, know nothing about it." We shall examine this evidence more fully another day—at present, we have only to express the hope that the Committee will not rest until it has thoroughly inquired into every case of fraud and corruption which can be brought before it. The public want the facts, not gossip retailed at second or third hand. So far, all the charges invented by the *Tribune* have utterly broken down; the evidence of the editors themselves disproves them. It is hard for a man to be compelled to admit that he has had no foundation whatever for the reckless charges he has brought against his political opponents.

The only public feeling which is likely to be excited by Mayor HALL's temporary withdrawal from the duties of his position, is a regret that he should not have made his retirement final. HALL pleads "urgent private affairs" as the excuse for his temporary retirement. We imagine that he would plead a somewhat similar excuse were he compelled to explain why he did not make it permanent. He cannot afford to dispense with certain immunities from prosecution, which his official position gives him, and it is just possible that when he is deprived of this protection, "urgent private affairs" may call for his absence at a safe distance from the City.

President GRANT has filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. BANCROFT DAVIS, late Assistant Secretary of State, by the appointment of Mr. CHARLES HALE, of Boston. Mr. HALE has served as our Consul-General at Alexandria; in private life he is better known as the former editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, which, under his care, added to its always high reputation for ability and candor. He has, we believe, made a special study of the affairs which will come under his supervision in his new position.

The *Evening Post* of this City, which will not, we presume, be accused of being an "Administration organ," rebukes the scurrilous course of a portion of the Press toward Gen. GRANT. It says:

> "The friends of the President are not the only persons who will be heartily glad to learn that there is not a word of evidence which tends to implicate Mr. GRANT in any of the scandalous transactions with which he has been charged by partisan opponents in connection with the Custom-house. * * * The evidence affords no excuse for assailing his personal integrity, and journals which have indulged their temper in aspersions of this kind would act wisely to retract them at once."

But the journals referred to are like those conservative officers of a foreign navy who seldom die and never resign—they seldom tell the truth, and they never retract a falsehood.

In the anthracite coal region, the organization of the miners appears to be practically broken up. Differences of race and religion have apparently proved more powerful than the common interests of labor. The Welsh miners distrust the Irish, and the Irish refuse to be guided by any propositions save those emanating from their own countrymen. Under these circumstances, it is fortunate for the men that the Anthracite Board have shown a disposition to accept an equitable basis for the year. The men on strike, however, must suffer from the blinded counsels of the Workmen's Benevolent Association, and they can hardly have any other choice but surrender.

Mr. JUDD, of Richmond County, yesterday introduced into the Assembly a resolution looking to the amendment of the Constitution, so as to pay members of the Legislature $8 a day. This is in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. HOFFMAN, and with common sense. No man should be asked to perform the business of the public for less than a fair compensation, and $3 a day can barely be made to pay ordinary expenses at Albany. The consideration that offices with fair salaries to them offer too tempting a bait for office-seekers, is antiquated, and should give way to the fact that poorly-paid offices tempt their occupants to dishonest efforts to improve their fortunes.

The passages in Gov. WOODS' message to the Legislature of Utah which refer to polygamy are marked by penetration and good sense. Nothing can be more certain than that the religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution cannot be held to cover violations of the supreme laws on religious grounds. If the position of the Federal prosecuting officers in Utah were as impregnable as this, they would have received a much more unanimous approval of their crusade against polygamy. Unfortunately, instead of calling to his aid the laws of the United States, the District-Attorney, sustained by Judge MCKEAN, raked up a Mormon statute against adultery to act as a cudgel with which to punish its framers. The sooner polygamy is repressed on the principle indicated by Gov. WOODS, the more effective the measures taken against it are likely to be.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The second concert of the series of entertainments now in progress at Steinway Hall occurred last evening. The orchestra interpreted the selections following:

Symphony, No. 3, E flat, Op. 55	Beethoven
Concerto, No. 2, A	Liszt
Miss MARIE KREBS and Orchestra.	
Maerchen-Ouverture, "Aladdin"	Horneman
Deutsche Taenze	Schubert
(Instrumentation by JOHANN HERBECK.)	
a. Etude	Chopin
b. Rondo, E flat, Op. 32	Weber
Miss MARIE KREBS.	
Serenade	Haydn
String Orchestra.	
Introduction, Chorus and March, third act "Lohengrin"	Wagner

The performance of the Eroica would have sufficed to establish the reputation of the band. The horns are not quite equal to the remainder of Mr. THOMAS' forces, but the string department is perfection as regards sensibility, taste and proficiency. The four movements—so varied in matter and manner—the allegro, the beautiful *marcia*, the vivacious scherzo and the magnificent finale, were all handled with faultless appreciation and unsurpassable skill. The symphony would have been a satisfying first part of the programme without the concerto following. Miss MARIE KREBS' labor and the exertions of the instrumentalists were wasted upon this piece, which can only be described as unmistakable trash. HORNEMAN's march-overture, though like most modern German music, rather the result of ingenuity in construction than of inspiration or creative might, at all events afforded the violinists an opportunity for showing with what delicacy and precision they could deal with the most elaborate writing. The first portion of HERBECK's arrangement for orchestra of a familiar dance-tune was especially effective, the latter being overwrought. Miss KREBS' treatment of CHOPIN fails to place that composer's productions in a recognizable light, and the impression of the *etude* was no greater than we anticipated. But she recited her subsequent contribution to the concert, WEBER's rondo in E, with a clearness of definition and a brilliancy fully deserving the applause they elicited. The next number of the bill was HAYDN's serenade, so cheerful and melodious and withal so unpretentious in its form and combinations. The charm of a score of well-drawn bows was never made plainer than in some of the almost vocal passages of this minor gift of the composer of "The Creation" to the music that is not for a day but for all time. The exceedingly difficult, but proportionately telling, excerpts from "Lohengrin" were afterward played. To-night, the third concert is announced. The first movement of BEETHOVEN's violin concerto in D, "Festklaenge," a symphonic poem by LISZT, and LITOLFF's symphonic concerto, No. 4, are prominent among its attractions.

Theatrical.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The Grand Opera-house threw open its doors last night for the first time since the death of Mr. FISK. A sparse audience gathered silently together, and the atmosphere of the huge building seemed surcharged with gloom. The private box of the late proprietor, the spot to which so many eyes were wont to turn to gaze on the eccentric and notorious person whose career has been so sharply and terribly cut off, was draped from top to bottom, so that no eye could look into the interior. All the other private boxes were empty, and the spectators in the body of the house were clustered in sad little knots, their thoughts fixed apparently on other things besides the progress of the play. No doubt but for the late catastrophe the assemblage of last night would have been quite large. "No Thoroughfare" was handsomely placed on the stage, and *Obenreizer* is certainly one of Mr. FLORENCE's most finished impersonations. This popular comedian did much last night in being able to excite the interest and provoke the applause he did. He was much applauded, and repeatedly called before the curtain. We have little doubt but that, when the depression natural just now shall have been dispelled, "No Thoroughfare," with Mr. FLORENCE in this singular character, will prove highly attractive here. The elements of success are certainly included in the production, and all concerned did their best last night to do them justice. "No Thoroughfare" will be repeated until further notice.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers—The Ticket Headed by William M. Evarts Elected.

The Bar Association held, last evening, its annual meeting, and Mr. EVARTS being absent, Mr. HENRY NICOLL was called to the chair.

The Treasurer's report was presented, showing a total received of $54,934 16, and expenditures of $52,781 62; balance, $2,152 54.

The Bar went into the election of new members, Elias J. Pattison, Clark Bell, Hugh L. Cole, Lucius C. Ashley, Martin L. Townsend, William F. Hull, Joseph E. Berry, Francisco Fosser, Frank M. Hawley, Charles J. Nehrbas, James C. Spencer, Nelson Smith, Elliot F. Shepard, G. S. Stillman, Daniel W. Gillett, William Fullerton, Peter Starr and George B. Hibbard, who were all accepted.

While the balloting was taking place, the election of officers for the year was taken up.

Mr JAMES C. CARTER said if it was proper he had a word to say as to the opposition ticket. He had understood such a ticket was to be run, and though he had the highest respect for the gentleman who headed the new ticket, (Mr. TILDEN,) it seemed to him that Mr. EVARTS, the first of the leading lawyers to take a true and thorough interest in their Association, should be continued as President. Mr. EVARTS had been, perhaps, overpersuaded by his friends to continue his position in the Association, and his feelings were such that had he suspected a wish to displace him he would have at once withdrawn

The following ticket was elected:

For President, WILLIAM M. EVARTS. For Vice-Presidents, Samuel J. Tilden, John Slosson, James W. Gerard, John K. Porter, Edgar S. Van Winkle. For Treasurer, William M. Pritchard. For Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Hunt. For Recording Secretary, Augustus R. Macdonough. For Executive Committee, Henry Nicoll, Augustus F. Smith, William C. Barrett, James Emott, Stephen P. Nash, James C. Carter, John E. Parsons, William G. Choate, Henry A. Tailer, E. Randolph Robinson, Wheeler H. Peckham, Albert Mathews, Abrm. R. Lawrence, Luther R. Marsh, Noah Davis. For Committee on Admissions, Chas. F. Southmayd, John E. Burrill, Richard H. Bowne, Hooper C. Van Vorst, John M. Knox, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Clifford A. Hand, Frederick Smyth, James W. Gerard, Jr., Joseph Larocque, Geo. Deforest Lord, Edmond Wetmore, Benj. F. Dunning, Fredk. S. Tallmadge, Thomas M. North, Albert Stickney, Edward Mitchell, James P. Lowrey, Henry E. Howland, Charles H. Woodruff.

After the announcement of the vote the meeting adjourned.

REV. DR. HEPWORTH.

Election of Trustees for the Church of the Messiah—Dr. Hepworth's Friends Leaving the Church—The Doctor's Future Course.

The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of the Church of the Messiah, which took place on Monday evening, was protracted until a late hour. Although the attendance was very large, the voting was very light, there being only about half the usual number of votes cast. This was owing to the fact that when it became known that Mr. HEPWORTH intended to leave, a large number of the pew-holders who were Mr. HEPWORTH's friends signified to the sexton of the church that they would not retain their pews another year. This fact was taken advantage of by those opposed to Mr. HEPWORTH, and all those who had signified such intention, it is said, were not allowed to vote.

In this way the result was very far from being an expression of the opinion of the church, as only a small part of its strength was called out. Messrs. WYATT, BINNY and BOWDOIN were finally elected by a vote of thirty-nine to thirty-five.

The report that has appeared in a morning paper, stating that a letter was read from Mr. HEPWORTH, in which he said that his views in relation to the Godhead were unchanged, is incorrect. The letter read contained no such expression.

Since his withdrawal, Mr. HEPWORTH has been the recipient of many tokens of sympathy from the leading clergymen of New-York and Brooklyn, and it is said that a large number of his congregation go with him. He will not connect himself with any other religious denomination, but will remain perfectly independent. In carrying out this plan he is not only acting in accordance with his own wishes, but also in keeping with the advice of such eminent clergymen as Drs. BEECHER, BUDDINGTON, THOMPSON and others, who have counseled with him in this matter. He will take his stand upon the broad ground of the fatherhood of God, the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

A meeting was held last evening at the house of one of the members of the church he has just left, for the purpose of taking steps relative to the formation of the new Society.

TWEED'S ELECTION.

The Frauds Committed in His District.

Full Evidence of Tweed's Rascality.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

The memorial and remonstrance of the undersigned, made on behalf of the Executive Committee of citizens and tax-payers (commonly called the "Committee of Seventy") of the City and County of New-York, and various electors of the Fourth Senate District of the State of New-York, represented by the undersigned as counsel, respectfully shows: That the said Fourth Senate District is composed of the first seven, and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York; that the right to represent the same in your honorable body is claimed by one William M. Tweed, who claims to have been duly elected to the office of Senator of the State of New-York, in the said Senate District, on the 7th day of November, 1871, the day of the last general election.

And your memorialists further show that in said Fourth Senate District, and in each and every Ward in said district, save the second and Fifth, there were perpetrated at said election, and the registration which preceded, and the canvass and return of votes which followed, said election, the grossest frauds in the interest of said William M. Tweed; that intimidation and violence were practiced throughout said district, and in most of the election districts in each Ward—save the Second and Fifth—in said Senate District, to such an extent as to seriously interfere with, and to a very large degree wholly prevent, the free exercise of the right of suffrage. And this in the interest of said William M. Mweed.

And your memorialists further show that in the annexed affidavit of John I. Davenport said frauds and said intimidation and violence are more specifically set forth—which said affidavit your memorialists beg leave may be considered by your honorable body as a part of this memorial, and to which they ask the careful consideration of your honorable body.

Your memorialists, therefore, submit that in view of the facts set forth in this memorial, and said affidavit attached to and forming a part thereof, that your honorable body should fully investigate all the facts connected with said election in said Fourth Senate District; and your memorialists claim that by reason of said frauds, violence and intimidation, the free exercise of the right of suffrage was so impeded and seriously interfered with as that no proper or legal election was had in said Senate District.

Wherefore, your memorialists respectfully pray that the seat of the said William M. Tweed as Senator from the Fourth Senate District of the State of New-York in your honorable body may be declared vacant, and that a new election for the office of Senator may in said district be ordered.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
GEORGE W. LYON,
of Counsel.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1872.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: John I. Davenport, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of New-York; that he resides at No. 145 East Twenty-ninth-street, in the City of New-York, is a counselor at law of the Supreme Court, and a qualified voter in said City and County of New-York; that for and during a period of three weeks immediately preceding the day of the last general election in said City and County, (the 7th day of November, 1871,) deponent had entire charge and management on behalf of the Executive Committee of Citizens and Tax-payers, commonly known as the Committee of Seventy, of the conduct of the canvass made by the said Committee acting for the citizens, irrespective of party; that since the day of said election deponent, as one of the counsel of said Committee, has devoted himself to the work of investigating the manner in which said election, the registration and preparation therefor which preceded, and the canvass which followed said election were conducted. That deponent by means of the challengers of the Republican Party, the selection and designation of which throughout the entire City, deponent advised concerning, and was consulted respecting; through the earnest, patriotic and disinterested efforts of hundreds of citizens who gave to the work of detecting and exposing frauds the entire day of election, and in many instances several days and evenings preceding; through the "watchers" mainly selected by deponent, and appointed by various candidates, irrespective of party, to witness the mode and manner in which the canvass of votes polled on election day was conducted; through the reports of experienced, competent and reliable persons specially employed by deponent to watch certain large gangs of men banded together for purposes of repeating; and finally, by reason of personal examinations made by deponent in many districts throughout said City, and the preparation on behalf of said "Committee of Seventy" of a large number of cases of violations of the election laws for presentation to the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, has a large, intimate and thorough acquaintance with the workings and results of the recent election in said City and County; that deponent is in possession of a mass of facts showing the nature and extent of frauds at said election, a large portion of which are made known to deponent by affidavits of credible persons which are in his possession; that said facts and affidavits mainly relate to, and the attention of deponent has therefore been more especially directed to, violations of law and frauds committed at the registry and election in the Fourth Senate District, the right of representing which in the Senate of this State is claimed by one William M. Tweed; that the said Fourth Senate District is composed of the first seven and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York; that in said Senate District everything connected with the work of preparing for the registration and election, the conduct thereof and the canvass and return of votes polled, was, with rare exception, grossly illegal and fraudulent; that the inspectors of election who were appointed, or served in a very large number of the election districts in said Senate District, were appointed in gross violation of the laws of this State, many such inspectors being known criminals, or otherwise bad characters; that in the redistricting of the said Senate District there was a gross, palpable and inexcusable violation of law, which expressly provides that such redistricting shall be done in such manner "that each election district shall contain not more than four hundred electors, taking the vote of the preceding election as a basis;" and deponent instances the following, to wit:

	—1870.— Registration.	Vote.
First Ward, Seventh Election District	479	422
Fourth Ward, Second Election District	597	495
Sixth Ward, Thirteenth Election Dist.	693	525
Seventh Ward, Seventh Election Dist.	498	402

That the whole number of votes polled in said Senate district, as returned and canvassed and declared by the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, was 28,376, divided as follows: Wm. M. Tweed, 18,706; Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, 6,927; Anthony Miller, 2,485; Bangs, 258—thus giving said Tweed a majority of 11,779 over said Rossa, the candidate declared to have received the second greatest number of votes. That of the nine Wards in said Fourth Senate District, it appears by the returns, as canvassed and declared by said Board of Canvassers, that said Rossa received a majority of the votes in the Second and Fifth, and said Tweed a majority of the votes in the remaining seven. That deponent has, as to the Wards which said Tweed is declared to have carried, very full and definite information as to many important facts concerning said registration and election, and showing its fraudulent character. That deponent, among other matters, charges the following wrongful and fraudulent acts, the proofs of which are in his possession or at his command, viz.:

FOURTH WARD.

That in most of the election districts of this ward the challengers, or the "watchers," representing and appointed by various candidates, irrespective of party, indorsed by the "Committee of Seventy," and especially those designated by said Rossa, were driven from the polls, and in a number of instances arrested on groundless and false charges, made solely for the purpose of enforcing their absence from their posts of duty at the polls. That in most of said election districts repeating was allowed, and false canvassing indulged in, to a very great extent, and deponent cites as an instance the Second Election District of said Fourth Ward, where the declaration of the canvass of Senatorial votes was as follows, to wit:

For William M. Tweed	641
For Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa	44
For Anthony Miller	4
Making a total of	689 votes.

And deponent says that he has now in his possession affidavits from *one hundred and thirty-nine* voters in the said Second Election District, who positively swear that at said election, and in said district, they voted for Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa for Senator.

SIXTH WARD.

And deponent further says that in this (Sixth) Ward the same condition of affairs was and is true as is detailed by him as to the Fourth Ward, save that the outrages and frauds there committed were even more open and notorious, being unparalleled in the history of any locality or community. That deponent has in his possession or at his command the most complete and detailed evidence of such frauds throughout the said Ward, and, as samples, instances the facts as shown in affidavits respecting the Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Election Districts of said Sixth Ward. But as preliminary thereto, deponent says that in said districts the National Government, about the 12th day of October, 1870, and again about the 1st day of January, 1871, took a most thorough and accurate census of the population, a synopsis of the former of which and the complete original details of the latter are now in deponent's possession, and show the following facts:

	—Census— June, 1870.	January, 1871.
Total population of present Eighth District	2,741	2,796
Total males—native, naturalized and alien—twenty-one years of age and upward		720

	—Census— October, 1870.	January, 1871.
Total population of present Eleventh District	1,053	1,032
Total males—native, naturalized and alien—twenty-one years of age and upward		249

	—Census— October, 1870.	January, 1871.
Total population of present Twelfth District	1,248	1,157
Total males—native, naturalized and alien—twenty-one years of age and upward		283

	—Census— October, 1870.	January, 1871.
Total population of present Thirteenth District	1,934	1,926
Total males—native, naturalized and alien—twenty-one years of age and upward		459

	—Census— October, 1870.	January, 1871.
Total population of present Fourteenth District	817	890
Total males—native, naturalized and alien—twenty-one years of age and upward		219

That it is a notorious fact that the population of said districts and of that locality is year by year decreasing rather than otherwise. And deponent further says that it appears by the returns and declaration of the said Board of County Canvassers there were polled in said districts for the several candidates for the office of Senator the following number of votes, viz.:

EIGHTH DISTRICT.		ELEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Tweed	216	Tweed	324
Rossa	96	Rossa	9
Miller	10	Miller	15
Total	322	Total	348
Male population 21 and over	720	Male population 21 and over	249
Total registration	460	Total registration	376
TWELFTH DISTRICT.		THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Tweed	298	Tweed	423
Rossa	2	Rossa	7
Miller	4	Miller	none.
Total	304	Total	430
Male population 21 and over	283	Male population 21 and over	459
Total registration	314	Total registration	445

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Tweed, 375; Rossa, none; Miller, none; total, 375.

Male population 21 and over	219
Total registration	362

	October, 1870.	January, 1871.
Total population of above districts	7,803	7,801
Total males—native, naturalized and alien—21 years of age and upward.		1,930
Total registration		1,957
Total vote returned by County Canvassers		1,779

And deponent, proceeding to furnish, as referred to herein above, samples of the manner of conducting the registration and election in the said Sixth Ward, says: That in most, if not all of the election districts in said Ward, false and fraudulent registration prevailed to a very great degree. As instances, deponent cites the fact that in the Twelfth Election District a gang of men, all repeaters, registered, without leaving the room, thirty-one names, a list of which deponent has. Also that in the Thirteenth Election District about one hundred and thirty names were placed upon the registry by one of the Inspectors, no person, as deponent believes and charges, bearing any of said names appearing or applying for registration, a list of which names deponent has. That as to the day of election the following facts are clearly established by affidavits in deponent's possession, and are cited here solely as instances of the gross frauds perpetrated in said Sixth Ward on said day.

An inspector of election in one of the above-mentioned districts, who, until a very recent date, and since the discovery and exposure of frauds and corruption in the civil administration of the local affairs of the City of New-York, held, as deponent believes and charges, a position under said William M. Tweed upon the Water Police at a monthly salary of $100, for which he rendered no service, a man whose principal, if not sole occupation, is gambling, and who was appointed to the office of inspector of election by the Mayor of the City of New-York—not only allowed men in gangs and known to him to be repeaters, to vote, in the district in which he acted, upon scores of names not their own, but leaving his polling-place in charge of a single inspector, itself a violation of law, placed himself at the head of a gang of repeaters, some eighteen in number, visited, with said gang, four adjoining districts, and with the connivance of most of the inspectors therein, procured and caused said men to cast from 100 to 150 votes in each of said districts. That when the inspector in said districts found it impossible to even pretend to look for names upon the registry, so fast were the votes of the gang offered, their said leader practically took possession of the polling places by jumping behind the ballot-boxes, seizing one of the registers, from which in rapid succession he called off the names thereon, received from his men votes on said names, and deposited such votes in the ballot-boxes. And deponent says that in the manner so described and in other fraudulent ways on the day of election, and in false counting and returning the votes canvassed, there were returned and declared, in the said five districts of said Sixth Ward, for said Wm. M. Tweed, as deponent believes and charges, and as to which he has much proof, at least 800 more votes than were legally cast in said districts. That the votes returned in four of said election districts for members of Congress, at the election but one year prior, compare with the votes as returned this year for Senator for said Tweed as follows:

District.	Congress, 1870.	Senate, 1871.	Males, 21 & up.
Eleventh, (old 16 and 17)	101	348	249
Twelfth, (old 18 and 19)	152	304	283
Thirteenth, (old 20 and 21)	224	430	459
Fourteenth, (old 22 and 23)	139	375	219
Total	616	1,457	1,210

SEVENTH WARD.

And deponent further says that as to the said (Seventh) Ward a similar state of facts as is detailed herein, respecting the Fourth and Sixth Wards, is essentially true. That false registration and repeating were prevalent throughout the entire Ward. Challengers and watchers were driven from the polls and the votes cast were fraudulently canvassed and returned. As instances deponent cites the Ninth and Tenth Election Districts of said Ward, the votes of which were canvassed and returned as follows:

NINTH DISTRICT.		TENTH DISTRICT.	
Tweed	125	Tweed	477
Rossa	None	Rossa	8
Miller	None	Miller	2

And deponent says that he is in possession of the names and residences of ten persons in the Ninth District, and fifty-five in the Tenth District, who aver and will testify that in said districts, respectively, they voted on the day of said election for said Rossa for Senator, and against said Tweed. And deponent further says that he has information, and believes, that many more such persons can, in these very districts, be readily found who so voted, and that the manner of canvassing as above shown existed, with hardly an exception, throughout the whole of said Ward. And deponent further says that he has much other information and proof in his possession, and at his command, as to violations of law and fraudulent practices of every kind, at said election in said Senate District, and that much relates to the other and remaining Wards in said Senate District, declared to have been carried by said Tweed—the First, Thirteenth and Fourteenth—in each and all of which deponent charges great frauds were committed. And deponent further says that, at the instance of deponent and others, criminal charges have been preferred against inspectors of election, repeaters and others, to an extent never before known in said City and County of New-York; that many such persons have been arrested and held for trial, or indicted by the Grand Jury of the County, and two have been tried and convicted. And deponent further says and charges that the frauds referred to by deponent herein were committed, so far as deponent has investigated, and so far as he has any information whatever, in the interest especially of said William M. Tweed; and deponent also says that he verily and honestly believes, and he charges, that only by the perpetration of said frauds was said William M. Tweed declared elected as Senator from said Fourth Senate District.

JOHN J. DAVENPORT.

Sworn to before me, the 1st day of January, 1872.

H. G. Leach,
Commissioner of Deeds for City of New-York.

Tweed's Whereabouts.

Mr. Tweed was at his office in Duane-street yesterday afternoon. He was expected to leave for Albany last night or today.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN.

Seventh Annual Convention of the National Dairy Association—Addresses by Horatio Seymour and Dr. Wight.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The seventh annual Convention of the American Dairymen's Association was commenced today in this city. The meeting was called to order, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Hon. Horatio Seymour, when Mr. M. S. Hawley moved the appointment of the Standing Committees, and the motion was carried. The Chair accordingly made the following nominations:

Committee on Business.—Messrs. Wight, McCall, Holdridge, Merry and Farrington.

Committee on Finances.—Messrs. Burnham, Ives and McAdam.

Committee on Organization.—Messrs. Farrington, Green, Hawley and Burnell.

Immediately after this business was over G. B. Weeks, Secretary of the Association, proceeded to read over the list of expected speakers and their subjects, after which the meeting was adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

Soon after 2 o'clock a large number of the members and visitors appeared in the principal room of the City Court-house, and Ex-Gov. Seymour having resumed the chair, called on the Committees to report These not being ready, the Chairman said he regretted that as a class American farmers could not be congratulated on their success. Beef and other meats were too cheap as paid for to the farmer, and too dear as paid for by the consumer. Still the American farmer, as a cheese producer, had made rapid progress in the production of a cheaper and better article than had been offered to the public heretofore, and although prices had fallen one-fifth since last year, this fall in the price of cheese told more against the European producer than against the American cheese producer. He declared that free trade was a duty in general, but especially so to the American farmer of all classes. It was his banner of progress, and in free trade in cheeses and other dairy products, America had bright prospects before her. Mr. Seymour then alluded to the utility of local and district Conventions, and also the necessity of calling in the aid of science to develop with the least cost the best possible article, and the one most suited to the needs of both home and foreign consumers. He concluded his remarks by saying that although American dairymen were most successful as cheese producers they were not eminent as butter-makers. This was in part owing to the extremes of heat and cold incidental to our climate, and in part to the fact that the wealthier classes of farmers went into the manufacture of cheese, the manufocture of butter being left to a less prosperous class of agriculturists.

The first paper read was that prepared by Dr. L. S. Wight, of Whitesboro, N. Y., on the lessons of "My Experince" in cheese-making in 1871. This paper went to show that, in the first place, aerated milk, that is fresh-drawn milk into which cool air has been forced, is far superior to milk allowed to cool in the usual manner. It is in the proportion of forty cows being equal to fifty cows, both being the same in all other respects. The learned doctor then in a lenghty address expatiated on the better quality of the imported rennett above the home-produced article, and to prove this he stated that the excellence of Herkimer County cheese was due to the care bestowed in that locality on the preparation of cheese rather more than to the goodness of the soil and pastures. It was also proved by the fact that English cheese kept well for a long time and it did not ripen too rapidly. Still American cheese gained yearly in favor in the English markets, and Dr. Wight recommended strongly a ready-money basis of trade in order to avoid the sad and frequent oscillations of the finances of farmers caused by the present unfortunate credit sytem.

M. M.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. WHARTON.

Another Chemist Assails the Manipulations and Conclusions of Profs. Aiken and Toney.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 9.—In the trial of Mrs. Wharton the direct examination of Dr. McClurg was continued, and in his cross-examination he adhered to his opinion given yesterday, that Gen. Ketchum died from cerebro-spinal meningitis, in a semi-fulminant form.

The defense attempted to examine Henry Martin, President of the Cuba Copper Smelting Company, of Baltimore, to show that Prof. Toney was not employed by the Company as an analytical chemist, but was taken on trial and discharged for incapacity. The prosecution objected on the ground that this subject had been brought out by the defense in cross-examination of Prof. Toney, and the objection was sustained.

H. C. White, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in St. John's College, Annapolis, and lecturer on physics at Peabody Institute, held that the tests and processes pursued by Aiken in examining the stomach of Ketchum were not sufficient to establish the presence of antimony; those used by Toney in his analysis of the contents of the two jars were also insufficient to establish the presence of antimony. The course of his examination was similar to that in the examination of Profs. McCulloch, Genth and Reese, confirming the statements of previous experts, that organic and other substances would produce the precipitate obtained by Aiken when no antimony was present, and that the only conclusive test was the production of the metal. The cross-examination of Prof. White was proceeding when the Court adjourned.

THE CITY MUDDLE.

Mayor Hall Abdicates in John Cochrane's Favor for a Time.

The New Assistant Aldermen Perfect Their Organization.

Connolly Still Out of Town for the Benefit of His Health—At the Controller's Office—The New-York Printing Company.

"Is Mayor Hall going to resign?" Such was the question which many persons who happened to be in and about the City Hall, asked of each other yesterday. The cause of the query was a notice issued by the Mayor, proclaiming the fact that he was going to retire for "at least a week," (probably to join Connolly and Sweeny,) and that during that period the metropolis would be under the chief magistracy of an acting Mayor, in the person of President Cochrane, of the Board of Aldermen. The newly-appointed proxy was present when the appointment was made, and seemed to be deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibilities which were placed upon his shoulders, there to rest for "at least a week."

The Board of Assistant Aldermen held another meeting, which was less boisterous than the preceding one, and elected Mr. Otis T. Hall, a Reform member, its President. A movement was begun, intended to work retrenchment in the expense of the Board, and one of the Tammany members announced "We," speaking for his brothers of the same kidney, "are willing to give them" (meaning the Reform members) "as much reform as they want." At the Controller's office affairs were very dull, Mr. Green, accompanied by Ex-Deputy Controller Storrs, Mr. A. S. Cady, of the Bureau of Arrears, and Mr. J. H. Strahan, counsel to the Controller, having left for Albany for the purpose, it was understood, of consulting in regard to the proposed legislation in regard to the Finance Department of this City. A further postponement of the New-York Printing Company sale was had until Saturday next. A committee appointed by the Committee of Seventy to examine the books and affairs of the Department of Public Works, waited on Commissioner Van Nort, and having made known the object of their visit, were afforded every facility to enable them to prosecute their investigations.

NEW-YORK'S NEW MAYOR.

John Cochrane to be Acting Mayor for "At Least a Week"—Mayor Hall's Proclamation.

For "at least a week" New-York is to have a new Mayor, or, rather, an acting Mayor. The fiat has gone forth. Mayor Hall has issued the proclamation, and for a week to come his chair at the City Hall is to be occupied by the new President of the Board of Aldermen. The arrangements were made yesterday afternoon, and Acting Mayor Cochrane was duly installed, if the ceremony that took place can be properly called such. The Mayor, who retires for "at least a week," and the Acting Mayor, who is to be the municipal figure-head for the same period, were both present, and the change was very quickly made. The following is the announcement made by Mayor Hall:

Executive Office, City Hall,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1872.

Urgent and much neglected private affairs prevent the Mayor from attending to the duties of the office of Mayor during a period of at least a week from this date, and the President of the Board of Aldermen will act as Mayor until this record be revoked.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

As soon as it became generally known that this important proclamation had been made, speculation as to its exact and whole meaning began to be indulged in. By many the opinion was expressed that it was a preliminary step to an absolute resignation by Mayor Hall. Others, who professed to be knowing ones, as firmly declared their belief to be that the present incumbent of the Mayor's office had no intention of throwing up the position. The power of the Acting Mayor, during his brief term of office, must necessarily be very limited. The law prevents him from signing any ordinances that may be passed by the Aldermen, unless the Mayor regularly elected by the people shall be absent from his office for a period of ten days. Acting Mayor Cochrane held a consultation with the attachés of the Mayor's office, yesterday, after the retirement of Mayor Hall, and will, it is understood, be at his new post at an early hour this morning.

THE NEW ASSISTANT ALDERMEN

A Permanent Organization Effected at Last—Otis T. Hall Elected President—Progress of the Work of Retrenchment and Reform.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen succeeded in electing a President yesterday, thereby effecting a permanent organization. It met at 4 o'clock with Alderman Schwartz in the chair. The lobbies were thronged with spectators, by whom much interest in the proceedings was manifested.

Mr. Conner (Reform) called up the resolution, presented on Monday, providing for the election of Charles C. Pinckney as President of the Board.

After some skirmishing Mr. Foley (Reform moved to substitute the name of Otis T. Hall, Reformer, for that of Mr. Pinckney. A vote was taken on this substitution which resulted in its adoption by a vote of 11 to 10—every member being present.

President Hall was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Stacom and Pinckney, and Mr. Schwartz retired. The President briefly addressed the members. He said he was thankful for the high consideration of the Board in selecting him to preside over its deliberations. His purpose would be to conduct business with a view to political economy, retrenchment, and reform. He hoped the members would co-operate with him, ask for a reduction of the expenses of the Board, and aid in re-establishing the financial interests on a firm and reliable basis. Public improvements and not the interests of contractors should be sought. Party interests should be sunk, and the work of reformation carried on with honesty, integrity, and discretion.

Mr. Galvin, (Tammany)—I think a committee should be appointed to wait on the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen and inform them of the permanent organization of this Board.

A motion to that effect was made and adopted. Messrs. Healy, (Tammany,) Hartt, (Reform,) and Coddington, (Reform,) were appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor, and Messrs. Robinson, (Tammany,) Pinckney, (Reform,) and Simonson, (Reform.) were designated a committee to wait on the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Strack (Reform) presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to examine into the management of the Clerk's office of the Board, to report as to the number of clerks required, the hours they ought to work, and the salaries they should receive, in order to effect a reduction to a minimum basis of the Board's expenses. The resolution also provided for the appointment of no assistants in the office until the report of the Committee be received and acted upon.

Mr. Galvin moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Offices and Salaries when appointed.

Mr. Strack said there had been almost a highway robbery carried on in the manner in which salaries had been paid for no work performed. He read a list of the clerks and other persons employed by the old Board, and said that a large number of them ought to be at once dismissed. The expenses of the Board for clerks, official reporter, doorkeeper, &c., were not far from sixty thousand dollars a year. The clerk received $7,500; deputy clerk, $3,500; first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and record clerks, $2,500 each; engrossing clerk and journal clerk, $3,000 each; index clerk, general clerk, messenger to the Board, sergeant-at-arms and assistant sergeant-at-arms, $2,500 each; official reporter, $3,500; and the messenger, assistant messenger, doorkeeper and reader, $1,800 each. Most of these salaries had been nearly doubled since 1867, and the speaker thought it was time to put a stop to such unnecessary expenditures.

Mr. Robinson, (Tammany)—We are willing to give you all the reform you want, and we will court any investigation that may be thought proper; but I think the portion of the resolution in regard to the making of appointments should be stricken out.

Mr. Conner (Reform) strongly urged the adoption of the resolution just as it was written. He did not propose to let the clerk of the Board have any power that was not given him by the Board. [Applause.]

Mr. Geis (Reform) moved an amendment in effect that the Committee report at the next stated meeting of the Board, which was adopted.

Mr. Pinckney gave notice that he would present, at the next regular meeting of the Board, a protest from Mr. Wm. B. Simpson, (Reform,) who claimed to have been elected Assistant Alderman from the Fifteenth District, and therefore entitled to the seat occupied by Mr. Littlefield, (Tammany.)

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Conner:

Resolved, That a joint committee, to consist of three members of each Board of the Common Council, be appointed to take into consideration the subject of providing for and regulating the use of Fourth-avenue, above Forty-second-street, for railway purposes, and report a plan for that purpose by which the relative interests of this City, the Harlem Railroad Company and the owners of property on and contiguous to said part of Fourth-avenue, may be treated justly and equitably, and with due regard to the weight of profitable advantage the City has already conceded and pledged to said Railroad Company, the benefits which the said Company confers upon the City and the traveling public, and the claims and interests, legal and equitable, municipal and personal, which said property-owners have in connection with this subject; such plan not to embrace any propositions or condition whereby the Corporation of the City of New-York shall undertake or become pledged or liable to pay for any change, alterations or improvement designed to same, to the advantage, benefit, profit or convenience of the said Railway Company.

This resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 3 P. M.

CONNOLLY'S DISAPPEARANCE.

He Quietly Retires for the Benefit of His Health—His Friends Able to Summon Him Back at Any Time.

None of the friends of Mr. Connolly about the City Hall yesterday attempted to deny that he was out of the City. It was hinted, moreover, that though within a few hours' ride of the City, and ready to come back when deemed necessary, he was at the same time ready for flight when warned. There is certainly a mysterious silence about his whereabouts.

Sheriff Brennan entertains the opinion that Connolly has not, and does not intend to, run away, but is merely out of the City "for his health." He says that the signers to his bail-bond, who are mainly the Ex-Controller's own relatives, have not yet qualified, and he (Mr. Brennan) does not believe that Connolly intends to leave them liable to pay the State the large sums of money for which they have become security. Should Connolly really have flown, however, the Sheriff thinks himself safe, as far as his own liability is concerned. Connolly's legal defenders believe that they have a strong point in his favor, to clear him from the criminal charges for which Mr. Hutching's has become his bail in the sum of $15,000. They intend raising the question as to the legality of all or any of the indictments which have been found by the General Sessions Grand Jury, (while the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury were in session,) who have not been before a committing magistrate. It will be remembered that Mr. Connolly was indicted on the 15th of December, while both the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions juries were investigating cases that had not been brought into any Court, and the decision of the matter affects several other indictments.

Surrogate Hutchings, Connolly's son-in-law, said yesterday that Mr. Connolly had left town for his health, but was in a few hours' call of his friends.

Mr. Patrick Carroll, formerly Superintendent of Washington Market, is not so certain that Connolly is not a fugitive, as general opinion would lead him to believe. It was rumored yesterday that he was hunting up Connolly to serve him with a warrant. Carroll, as was published in the Times of Dec. 23, was granted an attachment on the property of Connolly for the sum of about $14,000. The money, as it was alleged, was paid by Carroll while he was Superintendent of Washington Market, for groceries, marketing, &c., furnished to Connolly.

THE RING PRINTING COMPANY.

Another Adjournment of the Sale—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Superior Court.

Pursuant to adjournment, the motion to stay the sale of the property of the New-York Printing Company, levied on by virtue of an execution in favor of the Ocean Bank for $109,000, came up before Chief-Justice Barbour, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, pleading sickness as the cause of his former absence, asked for an adjournment on behalf of the petitioners, claiming that since his recovery he had not had time to prepare the necessary papers; that the Court had only given him until 12 o'clock the day previous to serve his papers, and he had not been able to prepare them in time. It was admitted, he said, by Mr. Fancher that the property levied on was worth half a million. (Mr. Fancher, here interrupting, denied the admission claimed by Mr. Andrews.) Mr. Andrews, continuing, said it was stated in the petition and not denied, and the plaintiff was therefore perfectly secure. They had ascertained a new fact which gave them further claims, that this lease of the premises had never been advertised by the Sheriff, but had been sold by him at the sale, was to run for four years and three months, at $6,500 per year, and secured by Mr. Taylor, and his estate was responsible for the rent whether Mr. Trow should fail or not. The reason why they had not moved earlier was that they were trying to effect a settlement by which this judgment would be paid off; and, he might add, that Mr. Peter B. Sweeny had sent from Canada $25,000 to his brother-in-law, Mr. Bradley, to meet his proportion of that judgment, and save the property from sacrifice. He thought he might assure Mr. Fancher that if time were given them, the whole debt would be paid, or arranged to his satisfaction, and his personal assurance ought to be worth something. But, if Mr. Fancher would say on his own word, that he really believed that his clients would lose one dollar by the postponement, he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Fancher, in reply, said that as to the sale of the lease no assignment would be valid without the consent of the landlord discharging the surety. With regard to the value of the property levied upon, the Deputy-Sheriff was now present, and stated that he had made a careful inventory and appraisement with the aid of others, and did not think the property levied on was sufficient to cover the judgment. Nothing whatever had been said to him as counsel, or to the plaintiff, about settling this debt. They would be very happy to get their money, but all they had heard today was merely loose talk about paying them.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence said: What was desired was a brief postponement, in order that they might present their facts in proper shape to the Court.

Chief-Justice Barbour suggested that in his view the petitioners had no stand in Court whatever. They should have brought a bill in equity and obtained a receiver.

Mr. Lawrence said they could not do this, except in the Supreme Court, and on eight days' notice, and referred, as his authority, to the statute of 1870.

Chief-Justice Barbour was not thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the statute of 1870, but if they limited the powers of the Superior Court, the act was clearly unconstitutional. The Constitution preserved to the Court all the rights it previously had, and no mere statute could take it away. The Legislature might increase its powers, but could not diminish them.

Mr. Lawrence said the statute had never been declared unconstitutional, and was therefore, by its terms, binding on them. He asked time to show by affidavits that there was not a fair sale in the interest of the Printing Company, but a sale in which matters were so arranged that all parties, except those interested in a new ring, should be squeezed out, and the new ring take the old business. The sale was, as he had been informed, so conducted, that honest bidders were discouraged, and a certain party, apparently one whom the expiring Board of Aldermen had a quarter of an hour before their death named as public printers, had been favored.

Chief-Justice Barbour said, even admitting that all these facts would be sustained by affidavit, he did not see how a judgment creditor, who was not himself attacked, should be stayed for such reasons, and it seemed to him there was no ground for the order asked for. The estate of Mr. Taylor had no standing in Court, they were not a party to the suit, and if they desired to stay the sale or set it aside, they should file their bill in Equity. As to the question of value, it would be best settled by an open sale after proper advertisement, and as to the selling in bulk, the Sheriff had a discretion, to be used, of course, in favor of the judgment debtor, how he would sell the property. The goodwill and occasion might reasonably add to the value of the materials.

Mr. Clinton urged a postponement on behalf of the heir of Mr. Taylor, in case she should succeed in defeating the will. The interests of the heir and the executors were in this respect the same, that the property should not be sacrificed. It was a matter to be addressed to the discretion of the Court, that Mr. Taylor's estate could not defend itself by purchasing in the property—the executors having no power, the heiress no means to buy in the property. The estate of Mr. Taylor had claims against the Company of several hundred thousand dollars, millions had been paid by the City to the Company, no dividend had been declared, the officers had absconded, and, notwithstanding the millions they had received, this debt was not paid; no other debts existed, and it was curious that this had not been met, unless, in fact, there was an intention to squeeze out, as already remarked, Taylor's estate, and divide among a new ring of the living, the property which rightly belonged to the dead. After all, all they asked was a postponement, which could not prove in any degree detrimental to the interests of the judgment creditor.

Mr. Fancher, briefly replying, said it was now apparent what the real purpose of the petitioners was, and that was to defeat the honest diligence of plaintiff, by having a receiver appointed. They had been told there were no other debts against this Company, but the last counsel on the other side had admitted a large debt to be due in favor of the Taylor estate, and he personally knew of another debt.

After some further unimportant discussion it was directed by the Court that the case stand adjourned until Saturday next, to allow the petitioners time to prepare their bill in equity, on condition that they file a bond in $5,000 to respond for any damages which may result from the delay.

Civil Service Reform in the City.

The following principles of civil service reform to be applied to the government of New-York City were proposed at the recent annual meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform:

1. There shall be a Board of Examination, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Mayor as follows, viz.: One from the officers of the Mechanics' and Traders' Society, one from the officers of the Chamber of Commerce, and one each from the Faculties of the College of the City of New-York, the New-York City University, and Columbia College.

2. The term of office of the Board shall be five years, except that the members of the first Board shall be retired, one at the end of each year, the individuals to be determined by lot.

3. The Board shall examine and pass upon the qualifications of all candidates for merely ministerial office, and shall furnish a certificate of proficiency to five of the best qualified for each vacancy, numbered according to their degrees of excellence, which shall be determined by a competitive examination.

4. All appointees for said offices shall be selected from those who have received such a certificate.

5. No one shall be entitled to such a certificate who cannot satisfy the Board that he is a legal voter, has not been convicted of crime, can read and write the English language, is living a reputable moral life, and has the physical and mental ability and aptitude for the special duties of the office in view.

6. All applicants for examination shall furnish the Board with a recommendation from not less than three responsible citizens, based on the above qualifications, and to pay a fee of $5 before the examination.

7. During the first six months of the service of such appointees, they shall be under the surveillance of the Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to ascertain in what manner said appointees have discharged their official duties, and whether they have demonstrated their practical qualifications for the office. If this term of trial shall be satisfactory to the Board, it shall furnish the appointee with a certificate, accordingly, whereupon the appointing body shall confirm the appointments; if otherwise, the appointee shall be discharged.

8. Such appointees may be suspended by the appointing body for cause, and may be removed for cause by the vote of a majority of the whole number of the members of the Board of Examiners and the appointing body, organized in a joint body for the purpose.

9. The names of the applicants for examination and probationers in office shall be advertised in such manner as the Board of Examiners shall determine, during the term of their application and probation, and the Board of Examiners shall entertain objections made by any responsible citizen to any such applicant or probationer.

10. Vacancies in this description of offices shall be filled by persons already in office, who have been found to possess special qualifications for promotion, if there should be those who are properly qualified; but before such promotion is made, the candidate shall be required to sustain a re-examination for the vacancy to be filled, and to furnish a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners for the same.

11. The appointing body shall furnish the Board of Examiners with the names of the present incumbents of office whom they propose to retain, which incumbents shall be required to furnish a certificate of qualifications from the Board, and preference shall be given to present incumbents of office who are found to possess the requisite qualifications.

The Children's Aid Society.

The appeals of the Times in behalf of the Children's Aid Society are bearing good fruit in the shape of clothing and shoes for the destitute children of the City. In many of the Society schools the scholars have been suffering for food, but their wants in this respect are now being satisfied. The teachers of the Thirteenth Ward School, at No. 327 Rivington-street, report that a shout of joy arose from the whole school the other day when Mr. Brace informed them that they were to have good hot dinners every day, and that they were indebted for them in a great measure to the editor of the Times, who had recently visited the school. This school celebrated its New Year's festival yesterday, in the presence of a large number of parents and others. The songs, recitations and other exercises of the scholars gave much satisfaction, and were considered superior to any of their previous exhibitions. Mr. Brace presided, and addresses were delivered by I. W. Skinner, Wm. C. Derry and others. At the close of the exercises two beautiful wreaths of wax flowers were presented, by the little girls who had made them, to Mrs. M. Dupuy and another friend of the school.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET-BOOKS,
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FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

Devoe's High-grade Oil, prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive.

This Oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. The Devoe Manufacturing Company, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for Two Dollars a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

In February Last a Son of Mine, Aged seventeen years, was attacked with Pleurisy. His breathing was laborious, a racking, painful cough developed itself, and he complained of severe pain extending from the arm-pit to the waist on the right side. As the readiest remedy within reach, I immediately administered nearly three tablespoonsful of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and applied JAYNE'S LINIMENT over all the parts affected, covering him up warmly in bed. In fifteen minutes he vomited, and was afterwards easy for two hours. The pain in the side returning I gave him a smaller dose of the EXPECTORANT, and again used the LINIMENT which afforded him instant relief. On the morning of the 14th he was decidedly better, raising considerable phlegm with blood. Continuing with the EXPECTORANT the disease was entirely broken up in a day or two, and he was able to go about as usual. Knowing how prevalent and how often fatal these attacks of Pleurisy, and similar Lung Complaints are during the Winter in this section of the country, I gladly make known these facts, and at the same time express my entire confidence in the virtue of the remedies mentioned.—*E. C. G. Nickens, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Elkin, Pulaski County, Illinois.*

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Solicitors of Insurance Wanted for this City and vicinity by the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Liberal terms given for new business. Apply at Branch Office, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—Parquet Floors, an American invention, elegant, durable and convenient.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success.

The choicest article in use in families, is the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. Do not purchase anything of the sauce kind but that, if you wish your meats to be made more palatable. Every family who has it is its reference. For sale by all good grocers.

DIED.

APPLETON.—At Ipswich, Jan. 7, Mrs. Sarah F. Appleton, in the 85th year of her age, wife of the late Gen. James Appleton, and daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Fuller, of Gloucester.

COVELL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, of scarlet fever, Charles Warner, son of Charles H. and Ximena E. Covell, aged 3 years, 9 months and 25 days.

GILLOTT.—At Birmingham, England, on Friday, Jan. 5, Joseph Gillott, steel pen manufacturer, aged 72 years.

HARRISON.—At Pamrapo, Hudson County, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, Harry Edward, son of John G. and Martha M. Harrison, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ California papers please copy.

HOWE.—In Lewisboro, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 7, Lucy, widow of the late Jeremiah Howe, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LUDLOW.—At Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1870, Fitz Hugh Ludlow, aged 34 years.

The remains of Mr. Ludlow having arrived in New-York, will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Thursday morning, Jan. 11, by the 8 o'clock train. Carriages will be in waiting at Poughkeepsie, upon arrival of the train, for any friends who may wish to accompany the remains to their last resting place.

PIERSON.—At No. 39 Irving-place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871, Annie E., wife of Henry M. Pierson, aged 27 years, and on the 30th ult. their infant son.

PRESWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, Mary, widow of Christopher Preswick.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia, Albany and Ithaca papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

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Having been informed that a New York House has in contemplation the publication of an unauthorized edition of "Lord Bantam," take this means of informing the trade and the public that their American author's edition will be sold at as low a price as the rival edition.

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No. 416 Broome-st., New York, Jan. 10, 1872.

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AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES, envelopes and paper, ball-cards, monograms, all kinds of seals, medals, &c.; perfect portraits on steel, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

$150,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 23; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at No. 86 6th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY C. OVERIN, President.
FREDERICK A. SHEILDS, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at Runk's, No. 274 Grand-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at their rooms, No. 70 Avenue D, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES R. TAYLOR, President.
R. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

As anticipated, the market was exceedingly quiet yesterday, Jan. 9, nothing worthy of note taking place. At the Exchange quite a number of speculators and others were present, but no business was transacted, the only sale expected to occur, one by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of a house and lot on Forty-third-street, near Third-avenue, being adjourned until the 23d inst. Today, however, should tell a different story, for the auctions projected are of interest, involving the disposition of an extensive list of valuable property. At the Exchange, real estate, as follows, will be offered by the auctioneers named: House and lot on Forty-fifth-street, and leased property on West Houston-street, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Lots on Ninth-avenue, and a house and lot on Twenty-fifth-street, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, and ninety lots in Brooklyn, in the vicinity of Prospect Park, by LYNCH & CAMP, the latter being an important transaction. The sales proposed for to-morrow are also of special interest. Attention is called to the notices in our business columns of property offered at private sale, which, as the season advances, will be found of value by those seeking investment.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.,

Will act as buying agent at auction sales. Appraisements carefully made.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway,

Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.

Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO, WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

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REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 150 Broadway.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention given to collecting of rents and property placed in his charge.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST.—FOR SALE—Four-story brown-stone house; high stoop; 25x60x100; only $65,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class five-story English-basement brown-stone house, situated on 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—SPLENDID four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with mirrors and magnificent chandeliers, for sale at a very reasonable price and on easy terms. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—5TH AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., A brown stone, full front, frescoed, and handsomely furnished; terms easy. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS C. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—5TH-AV., VIcinity 49th-st., elegant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; possession at an early day. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE IMproved property in 33d-st., between Park and 5th avs., well rented, for unimproved City lots. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A FOUR-story brown-stone house, in very best order, for sale; key with No. 122.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

IRVING PLACE, NEAR 18TH-ST., A SUperior four-story house, 26x70x100 feet; for sale reasonably. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome place at a low price, on Centre-st., (gas-light and macadamized,) either five or seven acres, finely improved; large complete residence, thoroughly built, modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house, complete order, fence, lawn, garden, forest, ornamental trees; near depot, unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J.; is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, with ten acres, in Port Chester, for good City improved property; equity, $40,000; some cash will be paid. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.**

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

STORE IN TROY, N. Y., TO LET—The first floor and basement of the new Masonic Temple, 50 feet front by 134 feet deep, heated by steam, and located on one of the best business streets in the city, for retail trade. It is especially adapted for a dry-goods house; $500,000 cash sales can easily be secured the first year. It would also be a good stand for house-furnishing goods. The subscribers will occupy the second and third floors with their carpet business. FLAGG, KING & CO.
TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1871.

TO LET—VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND CROSBY ST.—It is proposed to erect first-class stores on the lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being between Grand and Broome sts. Proposals will be received for the leasing of said premises for a term of years, and with first-class parties arrangements will be made, and the building will be adapted to suit the business of the lessee. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT store and basement, 40 feet by 100; will be divided into offices or let in portions to suit applicant; also, rooms and buildings with steam-power in central situation. Apply to S. T. & A. T. MEYER, No. 81 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROOME-ST., 150 feet from Broadway, a first-class new and modern store, now finishing; will be leased to a good tenant at a reasonable rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WARREN-ST.—TO LET—FOUR-STORY brick store, No. 118 Warren-st., near West; possession Feb. 1. Apply to GEO. H. HILLYER, No. 80 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—WEST SIDE OF BROADway, between 29th and 30th sts., nearly opposite Gilsey House. Apply to W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,215 Broadway.

FINE LOFTS—50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A—NEAR BROADWAY JUNCTION with 7th-av., 42d-st.—Very desirable four-story high stoop, modern frescoed complete brown-stone dwelling, 20.6x55, lot 105 feet; price and terms reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT FORT HAMILTON, LONG Island, near 3d-av. horse-cars, and within forty minutes of Wall-st. Ferry, per Bay Ridge Ferry-boat, a neat Anglo-Italian villa, with stabling, coach-house and garden, on elevated ground; rent low. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 86 Leonard-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., a completely and finely furnished first-class medium-sized house, with all modern improvements. S. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N.J., LARGE DWELLing, with carriage-house and three acres of ground; beautiful location; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—WEST 42D-ST., NEAR BROADway, handsome full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BELOW 21ST-ST., BEtween 5th and 2d avs. Address, with price, Box No. 1,454 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY, NO. 227 EAST 45TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The new five-story high-stoop brick tenement-house and lot No. 227 East 45th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs. House is 25x55 feet, and will accommodate twenty families; contains water, gas, water-closets, &c. Now yielding a rental of $200 per month. Lot 25x100.5 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased,

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-sts., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.

The property on Canal-st. is 100x110 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences, and are capable of being subdivided so as to accommodate a number of tenants. They now produce an

ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at public auction, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate in February next, consequently the sale must be

PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
Office No. 106 Broadway.
REAL ESTATE, STOCK, BONDS, &C., AT PUBLIC SALE.
REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND WEST-CHESTER COUNTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
ALSO, CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, RENTING, &C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
AUCTION SALE OF 90 VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, LOCATED ON WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN AVS., MONTGOMERY AND CROWN STS., BROOKLYN.

MONDAY, JAN. 15,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
A VALUABLE FRONT ON MADISON-AV.
MADISON-AV., east side, between 62d and 63d sts., whole front, size 25x200.10 feet.
ALSO,
SEVEN VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.
5 lots north side of 136TH-ST., 225 feet west of 6th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.
2 lots south side of 136TH-ST., 275 feet east of 7th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.

BANKRUPT PEREMPTORY SALE of the very valuable property of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties: 1.—Business stand, four-story iron-front store, No. 331 North Second-street, and four-story brick building, Nos. 160 and 162 West-street, in the rear of the above. All that valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Second-street, above Vine-street, No. 331; containing in front on Second-street 17 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet 7 inches; then widening on the north side to West-street to the breadth of 34 feet, and extending along West-street aforesaid, the last-mentioned breadth, the further depth of 5 feet 10 inches. Also, a lot adjoining on the east, being on the south side of West-street, 99 feet 5 inches east of Second-street; containing in front 24 feet, and extending in depth 34 feet. The improvements are a very substantially-built four-story iron-front building, occupied as a stove-store, is an old and well-established business stand; has gas, water, water-closet, fire-proof in the wall, large skylight in each room, basement floored, private entrance to West-street, &c. Also a substantially built four-story brick building on West-street, and a two-story brick stable adjoining, being Nos. 160 and 162 West-street. The property is subject to a silver ground rent of $420 a year, and subject to a mortgage of $5,000.

No. 2.—Large and valuable lot, north-east corner Twenty-second and Wood streets, 100 feet front, 165½ feet deep—three fronts. All that large and valuable lot of ground, situate at the north-east corner of Twenty-second and Wood streets; containing in front on Twenty-second-street 100 feet, and extending in depth 165 feet 7 inches; bounded on the north by Carlton-street, on the south by Wood-street, east by ground late of Susanna R. Borton, and on the west by Twenty-second-street. The above is a very eligible lot, having three fronts, is well drained, having a sewer on each front. The easternmost 33 feet 4 inches front on Wood-street, of the above lot, by 100 feet in depth to Carlton-street, is subject to a yearly ground rent of $30, payable in coin, and a mortgage of $12,500.

No. 3.—Store and Dwelling, No. 1,703 Lombard-street. All that four-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1,703 Lombard-street, 17 feet front, and in depth 57 feet.

N. B.—The improvements are a four-story brick store and dwelling, occupied as a tobacco-store, with two-story brick back building; has gas, bath, range, &c.

No. 4.—Land, Franklin, Penn. An undivided joint interest in 69½ acres of land in Franklin, Penn., recorded in the name of P. F. Kelly, deceased, in fee.

Fifty acres of the above is a town lot in Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and 19 acres, a tract of land, about 1½ miles out of Franklin.

No. 5.—Steamer *Silver Star*. Undivided half interest in Schuylkill River steamer *Silver Star*.

No. 6.—Square of Ground, Beverly, N. J. A square of ground in Beverly, N. J., 217 feet on Front-street, 324 on Laurel-street, 183 feet on Beach-street, by about 220 feet on low-water mark, Delaware River. Subject to the right of a street or road 40 feet wide on the river front, and to a mortgage of $2,000, interest yearly, in fee.

No. 7.—Dwelling, north-east corner Forty-third and Haverford streets. All that genteel three-story brick dwelling, north-east corner Forty-third-street and Haverford road; containing in front 58 feet, and in depth 150 feet. Subject to a mortgage of $3,000, and also to right of condemnation by the city of a part of the ground, for straightening or widening the street.

No. 8.—Lot of ground, Eadline-street. All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Eadline-street, 150 feet west of Forty-third-street; containing in front 30 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet. See plan.

No. 9.—Lot of ground, Forty-third-street. All that lot of ground situate on the west side of Forty-third-street, beginning 60 feet north of Eadline-street; containing in front 120 feet, and extending in depth 180 feet. See plan.

No. 10.—Lot of ground, corner Forty-third and Transcript streets. All that lot of ground adjoining No. 9 on the north; containing in front 182 feet to Transcript-street, by 180 feet deep—2 fronts. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year. See plan.

No. 11.—Lot of ground, north-west corner Forty-third and Transcript streets. All that lot of ground situate at the north-west corner of Forty-third and Transcript streets; containing in front on Forty-third-street 180 feet, and in depth along Transcript-street 150 feet.

Subject to a mortgage of $4,000.
Terms cash. Sale peremptory.
By order of DEMAS BARNES, Assignee.
For further particulars apply to JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 220 South 4th-st.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE leasehold property on West Houston-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of William McDermott and John R. Flanagan, Executors of James Uglow, deceased.

WEST HOUSTON-STREET.—The lease of the lot, with the front and rear buildings, known as No. 256, leased from Trinity Church, May 1, 1867, for twenty-one years; present ground rent $350 per annum, all taxes and assessments; sold subject to all restrictions as contains in lease from Trinity Church to James Uglow.

For maps and lease, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD

INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Cash Capital $300,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

ZOPHAR MILLS,	HENRY A. BURR,
ADAM P. PENTZ,	W. BLACKSTONE,
JOHN J. SERRELL,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
M. W. COOPER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
E. M. CRAWFORD,	WM. VAN DEVENTER,
JOHN C. MARTIN,	C. NORWOOD, JR.,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,	MARTIN BATES,
WM. L. POMEROY,	GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JAMES M. MCLEAN,	JOHN H. PEET,
EDMOND F. CUTTER,	J. SEAVER PAGE,

WILLIAM B. KENDALL.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

QUEEN (FIRE) INS. CO.,

REMOVED TO
PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway,
NEW-YORK.

PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I have resided at the Astor House since the close of August last. I have taken no political part within that time anywhere; hence I am not the author of any resolutions published in the *Times* or any other journal within that time; and while I neither admit nor deny the basis of any such resolutions, justice to others with whom for upward of twenty years I have been connected, in various States and countries, requires this publication. D. EDWIN CONERY, Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner for several States—New-England, Southern and Western—No. 113 Broadway, New-York City.
JAN. 8, 1872.

IF BRIDGET TURLEY WILL COMMUnicate with Messrs. JAMES D. MELDON & SON, No. 14 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, Ireland, she will hear of something to her advantage. When last heard of, in 1852, she was living with a Mr. Ayres, jeweler, Madison-st., New-York, as a children's maid. Is a daughter of Hugh Turley, a soap and candle maker, formerly of Ireland, and a niece of the late James Burke, merchant, of Blackhall-place, Dublin.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond,

(COUPON AND REGISTERED,)

Interest Payable Quarterly,

Free of Government Tax,

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE,
OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA.
Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles, at its southern terminus, the celebrated block coal fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the block coal, (now in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain, and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

Jones & Schuyler,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 percent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL election for Directors of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on the 1st of January, 1872, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Erastus S. Brown,	Charles D. Mathews,
Henry W. Belcher,	Edwin R. Livermore,
Hamilton Blydenburg,	Adolphus F. Ockershausen,
Wm. C. Dewey,	
George B. Douglass,	Alexander E. Orr,
Wm. R. Foster,	John S. Roberts,
Samuel Raynor,	Joseph F. Sanxay,
James Harrison,	Calvin Stevens,
Jacob H. Herrick,	Frederick Sherwood,
Charles R. Hickox,	Robert R. Willets,
Frederick Mead,	John M. White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 3d of January, 1872, Mr. JAMES HARRISON was unanimously elected President.
WM. E. MALTBIE, Assistant Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,	F. MEISSNER,
ADOLPH ENGLER,	EMIL MAGNUS,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,	FRANCIS MORAN,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,	EDWARD PRIEBS,
GERHARD JANSSEN,	DAVID SALOMON,
FREDERICK KUHNE,	EMIL SAUER,
ALEX. KLINGENBERG,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
LEO LEHMANN,	JONAS SONNEBORN,
M. H. LEVIN,	W. G. TAAKS,
FREDERICK M. MAAS,	FREDERICK VILMAR.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, EMIL SAUER was unanimously re-elected President, and DAVID SALOMON was unanimously elected Vice-President. C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN were this day elected
DIRECTORS:

EBEN. CAULDWELL,	SAM'L T. SKIDMORE,
SAMUEL I. HUNT,	DANIEL H. BROOKS,
WM. C. DOUGHERTY,	PHILAN'R HANFORD,
WM. N. SEYMOUR,	RICHARD BERRY,

ANTHONY HALSEY.
INSPECTORS.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, DAVID LOUDERBACK.
NASH MOSEMAN.

At a meeting of the Directors, RICHARD BERRY was unanimously re-elected President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LOST OR STOLEN.

10 COUPONS St. Louis and Iron M. R. R. Co., due 1st February, $35 each, Nos. 1,781 to 1,789, both inclusive, 2,826, 2,827. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same; payment has been stopped.
For the owner,
ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

A. V. STOUT,	SAMUEL HOLMES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	G. S. MOULTON,
THOS. CARLTON,	W. W. HUNTINGTON,
J. B. DICKINSON,	WM. SULZBACHER,
MATTHEW BIRD,	SAMUEL W. BASS,
N. T. PORTER,	E. B. SUTTON,
JAS. L. STEWART,	CHARLES SPEAR,

CHAS. S. BAYLIS.

At a meeting of the new Board held subsequently, A. V. STOUT was re-elected President, and N. T. PORTER Vice-President, both unanimously.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
J. O. WHITEHOUSE.
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.
BARNET L. SOLOMON.
JAMES DAYTON.
JOHN Q. PREBLE.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS.
GARDNER R. COLBY.
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN.
JOHN T. HILL.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:

HARRY CONRAD,	SAMUEL F. BARGER,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,	P. C. CALHOUN,
JAMES H. HOYT,	ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
HENRY E. KUNHARDT,	CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS,	HENRY L. DYER,

ALEXANDER SHAW.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $3,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 26, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA
OLD BONDS WANTED.

We will pay the highest market rates for North Carolina Bonds issues of the years 1853, 1854, 1855.
ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 37 Wall-st.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at No. 37 Wall-st. on TUESDAY the 2d January, 1872, and will remain open until further notice.
ASHER TAYLOR,
PHILETUS H. HOLT, } Commissioners.
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
JAN. 1, 1872.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank, and for inspectors of election of the next election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P.M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 110 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office as above, on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1872,
at 11 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. D. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

A YOUNG MAN REQUIRES A POSItion, indoor or outdoor work, in an active house; long experience in the stock brokerage business, and first-class reference. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS. CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.,

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1836.
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	780,548 40
UNPAID LOSSES	9,000 00

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

An interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock and reserved funds, and a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock have been declared, payable on demand.

A scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, has also been declared to the policy-holders entitled thereto. Certificates for the same will be issued on and after the 1st day of March next, and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will then be payable on the scrip of 1871.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, (inclusive of the semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock and reserved fund,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP dividend of FIFTY per cent. upon the earned premiums on participating policies, for the term ending Dec. 31, 1871.

Certificates for the same will be issued to parties entitled thereto, on and after the 1st day of February next.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank, of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent, free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

22D DIVIDEND.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable to stockholders on demand, and free of Government tax.

The Company has passed through all the extraordinary fires of the past year, paying losses exceeding HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, WITHOUT CALLING FOR A DOLLAR FROM ITS STOCKHOLDERS. With its habitual promptness, it has settled all Chicago losses in full. The GERMANIA closes its annual account with assets amounting to $1,022,531 23, and solicits a continuance of that public confidence which it has honorably striven to deserve.

CASH ASSETS, $1,022,531 23.
RUD. GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN ED. KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, Jan. 7, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

ESTABLISHED 1787.
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ALSO, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$480,347 65
CASH CAPITAL	200,000 00
SURPLUS	262,047 65
UNSETTLED LOSSES	18,300 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BANKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000; Assets 1st January, 1872, $342,528 85.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. is payable on demand, free from Government tax.
WM. JAFFRAY, President.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN,
NO. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY;
NO. 203 MONTGOMERY-ST., BROOKLYN.
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building,)
Jan. 6, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New York stockholders at the Bank of America, Jan. 9, 1872.

NINTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, FURS AND BONNETS, warranted half price. Mink, Alaska, Sable and all kinds of Furs for Ladies and Children. BINNS' Millinery, 647 Broadway, up-stairs. Avoid mistake.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EDITORIAL.

From the New-York Sun of Jan. 2.

The West-side Savings Bank, of No. 154 Sixth-avenue, has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of interest to depositors, as will be seen by its advertisement in another column.

This Bank is under the management of some of the most highly-respected men of our community, and has just passed through a searching examination by the Bank Department of this State.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, 1872, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 21.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made NOW interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

Bank—Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand (after Jan. 6) on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1872. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Deposits $6,775,000
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

INTEREST, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

New deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 15 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before JAN. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $10,420,313 96.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20. JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN,
WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 263 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
J. P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 430 Grand-st., New-York.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent on all sums of $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit one month or longer, is this day declared payable Jan. 20. E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.
JAN. 1, 1872.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av., is one of the best banks in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,670,388 41. Surplus, $201,422 96.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA	Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA	Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO	Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 10, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC....Jan. 20, 1½ P.M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 23.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Feb. 3.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.

ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 10, at 2½ P.M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Jan. 17, at 11½ A.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Jan. 24, at 2½ P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Jan. 31, at 10½ A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Feb. 7, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Feb. 14, at 10½ A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Jan. 18.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Jan. 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Monday, Feb. 12

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA. connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING,

will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines. JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing or general house-work; is a neat, economical and reliable servant, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as waitress, and would do fine washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner, or chamber work and assit in the washing; has the best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 1,052 3d-av., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as child's or growing children's nurse; can take charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; or chambermaid and nurse, or sewing; best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress: French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work done up in the best manner; or will do chamber-work, and laundress; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at 152 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse; understands Wheeler & Wilson Machine; best City reference. Call or address first floor, No. 630 2d-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a Protestant woman; understands all kinds of meats, soups, desserts and pastry; two years' best City references from last place. Apply at No. 155 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry, game; good baker; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at her house; linens done in a superior style; reliable and prompt; or would go out by the day, washing or house-cleaning. Call at or address No. 226 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; has the practical knowledge of an experienced woman, and can give the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman and first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; excellent baker, &c.; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing, &c.; is thoroughly competent; has the best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; is an expert cutter and fitter, and experienced operator; unexceptionable City references. Address for two days, No. 158 East 30th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist at washing and ironing; first-class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of children and sew. Call at present employer's, No. 412 Lexington-av., near 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl, Protestant, to take care of children and do sewing in the City; best reference. Call or address LENA BELOW, No. 814 Greenwich-st.

EMPLOYERS PROMPTLY SUITED with first-class German, French, English, American or Irish servants for every capacity. WALKER'S, No. 138 8th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl, seventeen years of age, to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or waitress; good City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 28 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook; is a good baker; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 123 West 24th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 568 7th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good references. Apply at No. 13 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL 16 years old, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing; a good home more desirable than wages. Call or address Mrs. HOAGE, No. 141 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, as good plain cook; willing to assist in the washing; City or country; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also, baking. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family in the City; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 318 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS and chamber-maid, or to do house-work in a private family; excellent City references. Apply at No. 226 West 18th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, waiters, constantly on hand. West-side Agency, SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, President.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 178 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 696 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to take care of children or an infant; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMstress to go out by the month; understands dressmaking and family sewing, also Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Apply at No. 7 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is competent of taking entire charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 146 East 43d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; will go a short distance in the country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 411 East 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to assist in the washing; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 213 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant woman, as seamstress and nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth; first-class City references. Apply for two days at No. 226 West 18th-st. Place, between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as a first-class cook in a good private family; is a most excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; no objection to assist in coarse washing and ironing; best City references from last place. Call at No. 337 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED French maid, a situation as maid in a private family; thoroughly understands dress-making; good references. Call at Mrs. H.'s, No. 102 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 344 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English cook and baker in a private family; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days, at former employer's, No. 124 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 200 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, a couple of families' or young men's washing at her house. Call all week at No. 217 East 25th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family. Apply at No. 312 West 21st-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Apply for two days at 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best references. Apply at 13 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom; is an Englishman; married; has no incumbrance; can furnish references as regards qualification and character. Can be seen at or address COACHMAN, private stable No. 19 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; is a competent groom; is a good, steady City driver; best City recommendation. Address L., at Brewster's carriage ware-rooms, East 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S situation by an English Protestant young man; excellent groom; care of horses, harness, &c.; careful driver; or will do any work about the place; first-class testimonials; terms moderate; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S OR COACHMAN'S situation by a colored young man; excellent waiter or coachman; understands his business; will make himself useful in or out of the house; private family or boarding-house; best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN, with small family, a situation as janitor. Address EMANUEL M. SHULTZ, Missionary Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st. Good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and has best City reference. Address E. G. B., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a colored man; understands the care of horses and will give good reference from present employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 13 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant man; has got first-class City reference for the last nineteen years; sober and honest. Address JAMES, No. 306 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman in the country; best references. Call or address R. G., No. 8 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant man; good reference given. Apply at Campbell & Galway's grocery-store, corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Call or address L. G., No. 210 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter; reference can be given. Call, from 10 to 2, at No. 145 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter (single) in a private family; best City references. Call or address 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young, respectable Protestant, married man, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found obliging and steady; first-class references. Address COACHMAN, care Mr. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A SITuation; wife as plain cook or chamber-maid and man as coachman or waiter, in a private family, in a City or country; recently arrived from London. Address A. P., No. 132 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a sober Protestant young man; has reference. Call at No. 248 West 35th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Englishman as first-class waiter or butler in a private family. Can be seen at, or address W., No. 133 West 19th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS nurse; one who is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant; best City reference. Apply at No. 326 Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts., today, Jan. 9, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED to attend furnace and to be generally useful about a private residence; must have City references. Apply at No. 135 West 14th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND seamstress; German preferred; call between 10 and 12 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday at 505 5th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF AN importing house. Salary first year, $100. Address in handwriting of applicant Post-office Box 4,535.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM SLOANE, John Sloane, Douglas Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell and Walter W. Law, plaintiffs, against H. J. KIMBALL, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest, from the 4th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, besides the costs of this action.

OWEN, NASH & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 71 Wall-st.

Dated Dec. 11, 1871.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 9th day of January, 1872. OWEN, NASH & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ja10-law6wW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF GOODS, FIXtures and good will of the well-known and long-established grocery-store corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn. A rare opportunity is here offered to any person desiring to continue an old established grocery, wine and liquor business. Business established in 1824 corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, where it has ever since been carried on. The purchaser can have a lease of the premises for a term of years. Apply to B. W. DAVIS & CO., corner Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

Dated BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1872.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 capital in a thoroughly respectable, agreeable and profitable business; must have good business abilities, and be willing to give it his whole attention; reference given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 3,498.

HARDWARE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF one of the oldest stands in the City, builders' hardware, iron, &c., having other business, desires to dispose of stock, fixtures and lease. Address G. V. Q., Union Hardware Company, No. 110 Chambers-st.

A LAWYER IN FAILING HEALTH DEsires to sell a good practice, library and residence. Address MISSOURI, care George P. Rowell & Co., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS

By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.

S. E. BATES, No. 1,505 Broadway, near 46th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Fine pair black horses, 16 hands, well matched, young and gentle, with coupé, all used about one year; sold as owner is going abroad. Apply at stable, No. 128 West 18th-st., or office, No. 37 Fulton-st., upstairs, over Fulton Bank, to Mr. HALL.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES, BUFFAlo, Fur and Carriage Robes, Brown, Gray Blankets, Horse-blankets, Cap and Slipper Plushes, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FINE DRY STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES of all descriptions, sleighs, &c., at No. 100 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

OPPORTUNITY RARELY IN MARKET.—A gentleman and lady of culture can find admirable accommodations (entire second floor, parlor and bedroom,) with best board in private family of position near Madison-square. Address CULTURE, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 161 EAST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS.—Furnished rooms with or without board; a large parlor on first floor, suitable for any professional gentleman; also, large handsome rooms on second floor; house private with all improvements, fire and gas.

NO. 114 WEST 38TH-ST.—A PRIVATE American family have finely-furnished rooms and hall rooms, with board; brown-stone house, between 6th-av. and Broadway; two lines cars; neighborhood unexceptionable; references.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

BOARD FOR TWO SELECT GENTLEmen at $22, or a married couple at $30; elegantly and newly furnished second-story front room, full southern exposure, with abundant choice board. No. 223 West 12th-st.

TENTH-ST., EAST, NO. 106—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen; table first-class; house has all modern improvements; also, one single room; references given and required.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 660 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

NO. 35 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, COLONADE ROW, OPPOSITE ASTOR LIBRARY.—Furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without board; table boarders taken. References exchanged.

WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTH-EAST CORner of Broadway and 12th-st., first block above Stewart's. Suites of rooms with bath, &c., attached; also single rooms for gentlemen at reasonable prices.

NO. 438 WEST 20TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished room, with good board, to gentleman or gentleman and wife; terms $14 to $18 for two. Location first-class.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NO. 648 BROADway, corner Bleecker, European plan. Single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week. All the Broadway stages pass this Hotel.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO ELEGANT rooms on the first floor, suitable for a doctor's office; also, rooms, with board, on the second; location, house and table first-class.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family, owning house, will rent one or two nicely-furnished rooms, all conveniences, with or without board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., WEST, NO. 323.—Fine front room on third floor, with first-class board; hot and cold water, large closets, baths; very low price.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 129 East 24th-st. will rent, with board, at a moderate price, a double room, fully furnished, marble basin, gas and heat.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—SINGLE GENtlemen or gentleman and wife can obtain board with pleasant rooms at No. 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

NO. 36 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, also fine hallrooms, with first-class board; references required.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, for families and single persons, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

NO. 46 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, large and small, with or without board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH first-class board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 75 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board or without, in a private family. References exchanged.

5TH-AV., NO. 76.—DOUBLE ROOMS, SINGly or en suite; an elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor; private table if desired. References.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway.—Pleasant rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 6 WEST 38TH-ST., NEXT TO 5TH-av., an elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, second floor front; suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—FRONT ROOM, southern exposure, with board for one or two gentlemen. References.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, one large furnished room on second floor. Apply at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 218, EAST.—Large front room and bed-room, with board; also, single room.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, THAT ALL creditors of MARSHALL O. DELL, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of said City and County, on the 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of said Court, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Notice of which is to be published once in each week, for ten weeks successively, in the State paper, and in the newspaper printed in the City of New-York, entitled *The New-York Daily Times*. And I hereby direct that notice of this order be served either in person or by letter, on each of the creditors of the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent, residing in the United States, and whose place of residence is known to the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent. And the service of the notice of this order shall be made on each of the said creditors in person or by letter, addressed to him by mail at his known and usual place of residence. If such service shall be personal, then it shall be at least twenty days, and if by mail, then forty days, before the said 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock.—Dated the 26th day of December, 1871. JOHN H. McCUNN, Justice.

d27-law6wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of this State sole receiver of the NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. All persons indebted to said Corporation are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his office, No. 173 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All creditors of said Corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said Corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his said office, on the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 19, 1871. BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

E. R. MEADE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 63 Wall-street, New-York City.

d20-law10wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN J. ECKEL and JOHN H. TISDALE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alvah Blaisdell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 19th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOSEPH LOEWENBERG, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1871.—Creditors to appear before Hon. John H. McCunn, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1871.

VAN SLYCK & WARDELL, Attorneys for Insolvent.

d20-law10wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PLACE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Place, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district, vice Alexander B. Thorburn, removed.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1871.

WM. APGAR, Assignee, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York.

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AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS' UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 10,

THIRD GRAND SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.

Vorspiel, Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg....Wagner

Concerto, for violin, in D, Op. 61. First Movement....Beethoven

Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN AND ORCHESTRA.

Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue....Bach

Miss MARIE KREBS.

Symphonic Poem, Fest-Klaenge....Liszt

Serenade, in F, Op. 63. First time....Volkmann

STRING ORCHESTRA.

Concerto Symphonique, No. 4, Op. 102. Adagio—Scherzo....Litolff

Miss MARIE KREBS AND ORCHESTRA.

Overture, Egmont....Beethoven

FRIDAY, JAN. 12—FOURTH CONCERT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.

ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 4, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at E. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway, where also programmes of all the concerts can be had.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT—BENEFIT OF Miss MARIE KREBS.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

INAUGURATION OF THE FABBRI SEASON.

STADT THEATRE,

MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872,

L'AFRICAINE.

Madame INEZ FABBRI....as....SELIKA

Debut of JACOB MULLER..as....NELUSKA

Orchestra of forty professors.

Chorus of thirty-six ladies and gentlemen.

AN IMMENSE CAST.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT....Director

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2½.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PANTOMIME,

Second week of the great PANCRATIC MARVEL, HAWLEY, in his extraordinary PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS.

Mlle. ROLLAND, Mr. C. W. FISH, and Mr. W. DUTTON, in their beautiful equestrian feats.

DIVERSIFIED PERFORMANCES in the ARENA by the UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE.

Third week and unabated success of the EXTRAVAGANT PANTOMIME OF GOODY TWO SHOES.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—New classes for beginners, and classes for advanced and finishing pupils, now forming in all branches of Music and Modern Languages.

Also, PRIVATE LESSONS Day and Evening.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, NO. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over MUSIC-STORE,

(The branch at No. 82 5th-st., has removed.)

The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in THE BROOKLYN BRANCH, No. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavit Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CLOSSON & HAYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES T. CLOSSON,
JACOB HAYS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed, by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CLOSSON & HAYS; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of Gold, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, as Brokers, upon commission, and the transaction of such other business as is usually done by stock brokers in the City of New-York; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are as follows: JAMES T. CLOSSON, who resides at Plainfield in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey; EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York; and JACOB HAYS, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York; that the said JAMES T. CLOSSON and the said EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS are the general partners, and the said JACOB HAYS is the special partner; that the amount of capital which the said JACOB HAYS, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000;) that the period at which such partnership is to commence is the second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the period at which such partnership is to terminate is the second day of January, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

JAMES T. CLOSSON,
EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS,
General Partners.
JACOB HAYS, Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm and name of BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, for the transaction of a general banking and stock commission business at No. 38 Wall-st.

GEO. Y. BROWN,
R. LEIGH ANDERTON, Jr.,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. MORRIS IMBRIE.

Stocks, bonds, gold, &c., bought and sold at the several Boards.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

Collections made with prompt returns.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORAble terms,

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD BONDS.

WAR[illegible] RAILROAD, second Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds, ($10,000 per mile.)

CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st April and October, at Bank of America, New-York.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

No. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

THE BUSINESS OF WHITEHOUSE & CO. will be continued at No. 55 Exchange-place, DAVID G. LEGGET entering as a general partner this day.

(Signed,)
DAVID G. LEGGETT, WM. T. PHIPARD, JOHN BUTLER, } General Partners.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Special Partner.

JAN. 1, 1872.

NO. 5 WILLIAM-ST., NO. 31 JOHN-ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of THLOTH & BECK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY THLOTH,
PHILIP BECK.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.

WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.

NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NOV. 1, 1871.

I HAVE SOLD ALL MY INTEREST and right this day to S. T. WHITE in the firm of GROFF, YOUNG & CO., No. 168 Reade-st., New-York. ALPHEUS C. YOUNG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. CHARLES NORTHAM LEE is admitted a partner in our business from this date. LEE, TWEEDY & CO.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

MR. JASON H. BOCKOVER HAS AN interest in our business from this date.

JAN. 1, 1872. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road

DRY GOODS.

SEAL SKIN CAPS, $5; GENTS' AND Boys' Hats and Caps, Ladies and Children's Furs at cost prices. WEBBER, Hatter and Furrier, 6th-av. and 31st-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED

In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,

JOHN GARTH.

Now in the FIFTH WEEK of its run.

BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*

SPECIAL JOHN GARTH MATINEE SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

WALLACK'S EXTRA

MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 13.

JOHN GARTH

At 1½ P. M.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

THIRD WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS, in JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS....as....MARC ANTONY

Mr. D. W. WALLER....as....JULIUS CÆSAR

Miss BELLA PATEMAN..as....PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR

MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.

EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.

BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF JAMES STEELE MACKAYE, AND MISS GRISWOLD.

In the new play of MONALDI,

EVERY NIGHT this week, and on SATURDAY.

MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

Seats secured at box-office and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY

Begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the *Java* on the 24th inst., to fulfill engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give

TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS

on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 16 and 17.

Vocalists:

MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
and
MR. SANTLEY.

Piano-forte, MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.

The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.

Admission, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

Tickets may be obtained of Schirmer & Co., No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall on and after Thursday next, the 11th inst.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BOOKS, PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS.

The property of the late W. H. THWAITES, Esq., of Brooklyn, AND SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.

Comprising, besides many valuable books, a very choice collection of water colors, by the late artist himself; also many cabinet gems by Wm. Hart, James M. Hart, G. H. Boughton, Casilear, Shattuck, Coleman, Inness, Williamson and others. To which also have been added a number of paintings and a few sketches by F. O. C. Darley, Harry Fenn and others. The whole now on exhibition, and to be sold by auction at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, FINE CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 West 51st-st., near 5th-av., by order of Edward Davison, Esq., executor of estate of EMELINE DAVISON, deceased: Elegant walnut and gilt drawing-room suite in drab and green silk reps, fine ormolu and Sevres China card-receiver, (style Louis XVI.,) fine centre and fancy tables, sofas, arm and easy chairs, Needham's sofa bed, fine walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, paillasses, mattresses, walnut extension table, buffet, arm and dining chairs, China and glass, Wilton velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, a number of choice oil-paintings, chromos, Italian water-colors, lithographs, &c.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

4,839 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.

1,161 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

Cargo *Bertha Rod*, from Palermo, and can be seen on Pier No. 6 East River:

750 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

Balance of cargo *Marathon*, and can be seen on Pier No. 9 East River:

315 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF FINE BOOKS.—CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOMS.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.—Sale of a LARGE AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF BOOKS; fine LONDON EDITIONS of POPULAR AND SCARCE LITERATURE; SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1872, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, and to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26 by 40 inches in size, and to weigh 55 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, to be 3 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportion.

30,000 pounds of Coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, to measure from 50 to 55 yards to the pound, to be 3 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping-paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1872. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1872, for furnishing to the United States, at Little Sodus Harbor, New-York, one hundred and forty-eight thousand (148,000) feet, b. m., more or less, of twelve (12) inch square sawed hemlock timber, and sixty-three thousand (63,000) feet, b. m., more or less, of twelve (12) inch square sawed Canada or Norway white-pine timber, sticks to be in lengths of twenty (20) and thirty (30) feet.

Separate proposals will be received for each kind.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained at this office.

Contracts and bonds as usual. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1872. }

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of February, 1872, for the delivery, in the District of Columbia, of one and one-quarter millions (more or less) of pounds of 30-inch and 20-inch cast-iron water-pipes, and special castings.

No proposals for pipies and special castings will be received except in the printed forms, which, with specifications and forms of contract, and any desired information, can be had on application, in person or by letter, to

O. E. BABCOCK, Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for old rails to be delivered during the year 1872. Delivery to be made at Portland, Montreal, Toronto, Fort Erie, (opposite Buffalo,) or Sarnia.

Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons and to state price per ton of 2,240 pounds, in gold, purchasers paying duty, if any. Offers will be received up to the 22d January, 1872.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 28, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

NO THOROUGHFARE!

EVERY NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!! EVERY NIGHT!!!

FLORENCE,

in his wonderful impersonation of the mysterious character of

JULES OBENREIZER, THE SWISS.

NO THOROUGHFARE, produced at this theatre for the first time last evening, and with signal success, having the advantage of new scenery, accessories, and a judicious distribution of parts, is the famous dramatization of CHARLES DICKENS' romantic Christmas story, originally presented in Paris with the title of L'ABIME, (the Abyss,) and afterward at the old Broadway Theatre, in this City, at which latter establishment Mr. Florence created a remarkable impression, now renewed by his inimitable representation of the character of OBENREIZER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED.

FOX IN NEW SCENES, NEW FUN, NEW ANTICS AND NEW DRESS.

THE MARTENS IN NEW SONGS.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN SNOW SCENE.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF R. M. CARROLL AND HIS THREE TALENTED SONS.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF M. ROBERE AND Mlle. EMMA in their great Antipodean Act.

First appearance of J. E. WILSON in his musical, Terpsichorean and Statuesque Skating Scene.

WONDROUS NOVELTIES.

First appearance of the Trained Elephant.

SECURE YOUR SEATS FOR FOX'S NEW HUMPTY DUMPTY, MONDAY, Jan. 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE!

NINETEENTH WEEK—HOUSES CROWDED EVERY PERFORMANCE.

A Solo by the celebrated LEVY between the acts.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVORCE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS EVENING AT 8 o'clock. } The Fairy Spectacular Drama of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, To conclude with J. M. Tindall's Sensation, THE WINNING HAND, cast to the entire strength of the Company.

TODAY AT 2 P. M. } BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, and the beautiful Drama entitled GIRALDA, THE MILLER'S WIFE.

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B. W. BUTLER....Manager

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LAURI TROUPE, MATTHEWS FAMILY,

GRAND BALLET AND OLIO COMPANY.

In a superb programme EVERY EVENING.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'way.

M. NOE, the popular tenor, will appear on TUESDAY and THURSDAY in BARBE BLUE.

WEDNESDAY, FLEUR DE THE, with DUBOIS and NOE.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON will give the third Lecture and Exhibition for Ladies, at the Cooper Institute, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 11. Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock. Admission free.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—$360,000 will be drawn Jan 23, 1872. JOS. BATES & CO., Agents, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S MORNING LECTURES.

The second of the Series of Twenty-five Lectures, in Association Hall, will be given THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 11½ o'clock.

Subject—*The State of Society in the Old Roman Court.*

Tickets, $15; reserved seats, $5 extra; single admission, $1. To be had at Putnam's, under the Hall.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—MORE VOICES wanted immediately for the volunteer chorus—especially soprani. Singing class every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 in the music-room, rear of church, 53d-st., 5th-av. All particulars then and there or after services.

GENTLEMEN HAVING FAIR VOICES, and a tolerable knowledge of music, are invited to join a glee club now forming at the American Conservatory of Music, No. 211 4th-av. For particulars and prospectus apply to H. SHROEDER, Director.

GOUNOD'S SALTARELLO, AS PERformed by Thomas' celebrated orchestra, piano solo, $1; duet, $1 50; ask for Novello's edition. NOVELLO, EWER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—NO. 44 WEST 32D ST., A handsome seven-octave piano; will be sold at private sale for $150; call soon.

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DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

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Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructer in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

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"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

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A STUDENT OF THE GENERAL Theological Seminary, with the best references, desires a situation as teacher of the classics, mathematics or English branches, in some school of the City during the morning hours; will also give private instruction in the above branches either at the seminary or pupils' residence. Address P. W. S., General Theological Seminary, 20th-st., New-York.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, (PROTESTant,) very recommendable, having received her diploma, would like to give lessons in private families or schools; good references given. Address A. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISHMAN, GRADUATE IN ARTS and Medicine, formerly Professor in two London Colleges, instructs in classics, mathematics, English literature, natural and mental science. Address DELTA, No. 157 East 30th-st.

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A YOUNG LADY EDUCATED AT VASsar College would like a few private pupils. Apply at G. P. Putnam & Sons, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

THE FISK MURDER.

Funeral Ceremonies Yesterday at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Conclusion of the Inquest and a Verdict Obtained.

No New Facts Elicited—Stokes Fully Committed for Trial—The Counsel Object to the Present Grand Jury.

AT BRATTLEBORO.

Immense Crowds to See the Body—Simple Services in the Church—The Last Scene of All.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 9.—The body of Col. James Fisk, Jr., arrived here about 11 o'clock last evening on the express train bound for Montreal. A large concourse of people were in waiting at the depot, and escorted the funeral cortége to the Revere House, where ample accommodations had been provided for the mourners and friends accompanying the remains of the deceased. The corpse was immediately placed in one of the rooms adjoining the principal parlor, and the public were then permitted to view the remains. Here the body lay in state until 11 o'clock this morning, and was visited by several thousand persons, who had flocked in from all the surrounding country. At the hour mentioned the remains of the murdered man were removed in solemn procession to the Baptist Church, where an immense crowd of people had assembled to take a last view of the mortal remains of one they had known in his early manhood, and who had been so suddenly and sadly deprived of life in the midst of his career. The natural and life-like appearance of the body was the subject of general remark, many of the spectators having evidently expected to see traces of the agony of a violent death visible in the face of the victim in the recent tragedy. Present with the body were Lieut.-Col. Braine, Major Hitchcock, Dr. Pollard and Capt. Smith, all of the Ninth Regiment. Many of our people were disappointed at not seeing more of the late Colonel's regiment, they not knowing how difficult it was for the members to leave New-York.

The funeral services were held at the Baptist Church, the largest religious edifice in this town, but which was utterly incapable of accommodating the throng which had gathered there. The street was crowded to excess by those unable to gain an entrance, patiently waiting for an opportunity to enter after the services.

The services were very simple in their character, consisting of an impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of the Unitarian Church, reading of Scriptural selections, and music by the choir, after which Chaplain Flagg, of the Ninth Regiment, spoke in eulogy of the deceased, and addressed words of comfort and consolation to the mourners.

A few moments were then set apart for the friends of the deceased from Boston, who had arrived on the noon train, to view the corpse, when the procession was formed and marched to Hill Top Cemetery. The services at the grave were necessarily very brief, owing to the early departure of the southward-bound train, by which many of the mourners had to depart. As soon as the grave was reached a short prayer was uttered by the Chaplain, and the mortal remains of James Fisk, Jr., were consigned to their final resting-place. The crowd then slowly dispersed.

THE INQUEST.

The Concluding Testimony Yesterday—A Verdict Against Stokes—The Prisoner's Demeanor in Court.

The inquiry into the manner of the death of James Fisk, Jr., was resumed yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Coroner Young, in the Court of Special Sessions. The exciting interest which the circumstances connected with the shooting of Col. Fisk created appeared not to have in the least diminished, and long before the hour for the commencement of the proceedings an immense crowd of persons blocked up the entire space in front of the Court and rendered access to it, without the assistance of a Police officer, utterly impossible. Inside, the Court was filled to its utmost capacity by many people of both sexes and all ages, who seemed to listen almost breathlessly to every development in the testimony.

Coroner Young was promptly in attendance, and shortly afterward Messrs. Graham, McKeon, and Bartlett, of prisoner's counsel, put in an appearance. Messrs. Fullerton, Beach, and Sullivan watched the examination in behalf of the people. Stokes, calm and collected, entered Court in custody of an officer. He was dressed in his usual careful and elaborate style. He greeted his counsel and immediate friends familiarly, and his appearance indicated as little anxiety as the most uninterested and indifferent spectator in the room. During the examination he closely scanned the evidence of the witnesses, and made suggestions to his counsel, but never, not even on the return of the verdict, or when questioned by the Coroner, did he exhibit the least emotion. He appeared to have anticipated the verdict, and indeed so expressed himself to an intimate friend.

A large Police force was present to guard against the possibility of disturbance, but there was not the slightest manifestation of anything of the kind. The examination concluded in the most decorous and satisfactory manner.

Mr. McKean said that before resuming the evidence he deemed it his duty to inquire of the Court whether the report of his charge, which appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday morning, was correct or not. In calling the jury together he was made to use these words: "So far as we know, there was no cause of this daring act of the assassin." He asked if he used these words.

Coroner Young—The Coroner did not use these words.

The counsel then expressed himself satisfied, and the examination began:

Patrick Hart was sworn, and testified: I am a hall-boy residing at the Grand Central Hotel; I was engaged there in that capacity last Saturday afternoon.

Q.—State to the jury what took place there then. A.—I know nothing at all about it; I was merely called to take Col. Fisk upstairs; he was crying out, and I went down to the head of the stairs to him; that was about five minutes after four.

Q.—Where did you find Col. Fisk? A.—Standing right by the door at the foot of the stairs. There was no one sent me to him; it was my own notion.

Q.—What kind of a noise did he make? A.—He wanted somebody to relieve him. I helped him upstairs, holding his left arm, and left him sitting down in the reception-room.

Q.—Did you ask him what was the matter with him? A.—I had not time to ask him; he said he got shot twice.

Q.—Did he say who shot him? A.—No, Sir. After taking him upstairs I left him in the reception-room, and came down-stairs immediately afterward. I was going upstairs on business at the time I heard him call out, and I ran back and saw him standing right up. I know nothing more of the affair, except to pick up the ball between both doors.

Q.—What kind of a ball was it? A.—A cartridge ball.

Q.—Do you think you could recognize it if it were shown you? A.—Yes, I guess I could.

The ball was shown to the witness, but he failed to identify it.

I told Mr. Crockett where I found it; I never saw Col. Fisk from the time I left him in the reception-room until the time of his death; I knew Col. Fisk by appearance, having seen him very frequently at the hotel; I am not acquainted with Mr. Stokes, and never saw him before in my life to my recollection.

Examined by Mr. Field, a juror—I came right from the office to where I found Col. Fisk; I had not been there very long, and had only come in; I did not hear his call for help until I came to the parlor floor.

Q.—Did you examine the ball immediately? A.—No, sir; I was excited; I don't know whether this ball shown me is the ball I picked up or not.

Q.—What is your reason for thinking it is not the ball? A.—Because I did not take sufficient notice of it to identify it.

Q.—When did you see Col. Fisk last previous to Saturday? A.—I had not seen him for some time; I saw him on the night of the reception at the Grand Central Hotel on the 25th of last month; I could not tell who I saw about the stairway at the time Col. Fisk was shot; there are always numbers of people round there, but they are quite strangers to me; I saw none of the attachés of the hotel round there that I knew of. The reception-room is quite off the stairway.

Q.—Did you see a pistol there? A.—No, Sir; I saw nothing at all there.

Q.—Did you hear that one had been found there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see a pistol in the first parlor on the left of the staircase in the private entrance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear any one found it? A.—I heard it was found by some one in the reception-room, but I could not say who it was; there was a crowd around there; I don't know their names, but they came out of the hotel; I don't know whether they were boarders or the ordinary visitors; I could not tell how many there were there, probably six or more; the only one I recognized there was Mr. Harkin, the bookkeeper of the hotel; I did not leave Col. Fisk in charge of Mr. Harkin, but placed him on the sofa and went to my business.

Q.—Was there a great deal of excitement about the hotel? A.—No, Sir; afterward there was; I have been in the Grand Central Hotel since it opened.

Q.—Did Col. Fisk make any remark? A.—The remark he made was that he was shot twice, but he did not say by whom; some one in the crowd asked him what was the matter, and he said he was shot twice.

Q.—Did he say where he was shot? A.—He mentioned the abdomen and the arm; that is all I heard him say; after I left the room I went to attend to my ordinary business; I never saw Mr. Stokes as far as I can remember; I cannot describe the ball I picked up.

Mr. Graham—He ought to be compelled to describe the ball.

Q.—What is the reason you cannot describe it? A.—It was dark, and I merely walked upstairs and handed it to Mr. Crockett; from the time I picked it up until I walked upstairs I did not look at it; I cannot say whether it was a round ball or not; I held it in my hand until I gave it to Mr. Crockett.

Q.—What was the ball made of? A.—It was made of lead, for they are all made of lead, I guess. [Laughter.] I picked up this ball right opposite the second door at the foot of the stairs; I cannot say whether the ball I picked up was larger or smaller than the one now shown me.

Q.—Was there any blood on the ball you picked up? A.—I did not notice it; there was no blood upon my hands after it; I did not see any blood upon the stairs or on the carpet opposite the reception-room; I did not see blood on Col. Fisk or in any place about the house; all I heard him say was that he was shot twice; there was nobody around that I could recognize.

Q.—Who was the last person you remember seeing before you heard the shot? A.—I did not hear the shooting; I heard a noise; I heard him holler out for some one to come to him; I could not tell who was the last person I remember seeing before hearing the noise; I know the people of the hotel very well, but did not see any of them there; I was going upstairs on an order.

Q.—Where were you on the stairs when you heard Col. Fisk call for assistance? A.—I was on the middle of the stairs and heard him calling for help.

Q.—Have you talked with any one about this matter since the occurrence? A.—No, Sir; no one has been to see me about it; I have spoken of the occurrence to those in the hotel, but to nobody besides; I picked up the ball at the foot of the lower stairs in the second door; I gave the ball to Mr. Crockett.

On the conclusion of this witness' testimony the Coroner directed his detention.

Thomas Byrnes sworn, said: I am Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station; I first heard of this occurrence about ten minutes after four o'clock as I was going up the stoop of the Station, from one of my Sergeants; I immediately proceeded to the room where Col. Fisk was lying in the Grand Central Hotel; it is situated at the north-east corner of the building; I was given a ball there which I would now identify if shown to me; (the ball was produced and identified by the witness;) it was given to me by Mr. Crockett, an attaché of the hotel, and I have had it in my possession ever since except for an hour; Mr. Crockett told me the ball was found by a man named Hart.

Q.—Did you find a pistol at the Grand Central Hotel? A.—I did not find it, but there was one placed in my possession by Mr. Crockett; he told me he got it from a lady, who found it in one of the parlors; I saw the lady and she showed me where she found it; the parlor is in the centre of the building after you go up the stairs in the main hall facing Broadway; the parlor is in the front of the main hall, and this lady said she found it on the sofa.

Q.—Had any search been made for the pistol before, do you know? A.—Yes, by myself; I went all over the hotel, thinking it might have been thrown away somewhere; I went to the reading-room, and searched for it in the barber's-shop, where Mr. Stokes was arrested; about half an hour afterward it was handed to me, as I stated; the door of the parlor was about four feet distant from the sofa where the pistol was found; I would recognize the pistol if I saw it; the pistol (produced) I identify as the one handed to me; I examined the pistol immediately and found two of the barrels were discharged; the remaining charges are in the pistol.

Q.—Remove one of the balls from the chamber, and see if it corresponds with the one now in Court.

Mr. McKeon objected, on the ground that it could only be removed on trial. The pistol was then covered and sealed by the Coroner, and given into the possession of the District-Attorney.

Q.—What kind of a pistol is it? A.—It is Colt's horse-pistol; I did not arrest Mr. Stokes; he was arrested by Officer McHedden; I was not present at the arrest; if a person was coming upstairs, he should have to pass by this parlor, where this lady found the pistol, before they could turn down another stairs; the pistol was found on the side of the sofa farthest from the door.

Q.—Have you heard any report from any source of a pistol being found in room No. 217, or in the other room to which Col. Fisk was taken? A.—No, Sir; I have not; Mr. Crockett did not appear to take any greater personal interest in obliging than any one interested in the hotel would, though he was very accommodating; there was a light cane taken from Mr. Stokes at the Station, and I presume it is there yet.

Dr. Thomas H. Tripler sworn, stated: I saw Col. Fisk last Saturday afternoon, about twenty minutes past four o'clock, in room No. 214, Grand Central Hotel; the room is situated at the northeast of the ladies' entrance, passing up Broadway; it was a parlor, and there was a bedroom adjoining.

Q.—What was the condition of Col. Fisk at the time? A.—He was very pale and agitated; his pulse was weak, and his left arm was saturated with blood; at the time, that was all I noticed; I made a professional visit; I asked him what was the matter with him, and he said he was shot.

Q.—Did he tell you by whom? A.—I did not ask him the question.

Q.—Did you hear him say by whom? A.—I heard him say so later in the evening.

Q.—Who did he say shot him? A.—Edward S. Stokes; he had two wounds when I saw him; they were both gun-shot wounds; one in the arm, piercing it entirely, and the other in the abdomen, entering at the right medial line and penetrating the cavity below it; he was then standing in the parlor, with his coat removed; I was in attendance upon him until he died, on Sunday morning, at fifty minutes past ten o'clock; I assisted Col. Fisk in undressing, and examined his clothing.

Q.—So far as you made any examination, did he carry any weapon of any kind upon his person? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you found that any weapon was found upon his person by others? A.—I heard a rumor, but no positive statement to that effect.

Q.—Have you heard from any persons who assisted in undressing him, whether any weapon was found in his possession? A.—There was none found there to my knowledge.

Q.—How did the rumor to which you have just now referred reach you? A.—I heard a rumor to the effect that Col. Fisk was armed at the time of this accident; I examined his clothing generally, and if there was a pistol round his waist I could not have failed to see it.

Q.—And you are confident there was no weapon in his possession, as far as you are concerned, when you relieved him of his clothing? A.—Yes, I was present at the post-mortem examination.

Q.—Was the wound in the abdomen necessarily and unavoidably a fatal one, so that under any circumstances Col. Fisk must have died from it? A.—In my opinion it was; I do not think probing caused or accelerated death; death was caused by a shot and peritonitis; the perforation of the intestines was necessarily fatal; I probed Col. Fisk's wound and he was then perfectly sensible; he did not become insensible during the operation; it was necessary to give him chloroform when Dr. Wood was probing it; the operation is not painful; Col. Fisk was insensible from four o'clock on Sunday morning until his death; in my opinion, after he received the wound in the abdomen it was impossible he could recover; the length of time he survived after receiving the injury, in my impression, indicated an unusual vitality; if he had only received the wound in the arm he would have recovered from it.

Q.—If you had been successful in extracting the ball immediately after the injury, would it make any difference in the result? A.—No.

Q.—Have you seen the pistol said to be found with Col. Fisk? A.—No, Sir; he did not complain while the probe was inserted; his case was considered altogether hopeless about eight o'clock on Sunday morning.

Q.—Did Col. Fisk relate any of the circumstances of the shooting? A.—No; I have been in the profession four years, and have had a good deal of surgical experience.

Coroner Young—I propose here to state to you that on Saturday evening, between six and seven o'clock, I received a message to repair to the Grand Central Hotel, to take the dying statement of Col. Fisk, and as near as my memory serves me I reached there about 7 o'clock. I stopped at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house on the way, but cannot locate the time. On reaching the room of Col. Fisk I immediately proceeded, in accordance with his request, to take the ante-mortem statements which Dr. Marsh will read to you.

Mr. Graham said that the District-Attorney knew that it could not be received in evidence.

Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan—The gentleman presumes too much when he says I know it cannot be received in evidence. I believe it is competent and perfectly proper to offer to a Coroner's Jury.

Coroner Young—I have presided over several Coroner's cases, and I have never hesitated to read the ante-mortem statement, and never before heard an objection to it. In this particular case the statement is sworn to. The jury was impaneled and returned the following verdict. (The verdict, already published, was read.)

The post-mortem examination made on the body of Col. Fisk was read by Dr. Marsh, who assisted in the operation. The ball, he said, was taken out near the bone of the thigh, having penetrated through the body from the right nipple.

Q.—Was the wound in the abdomen in your opinion necessarily and inevitably fatal under any circumstances? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your opinion did the probing of the wound in the body of Col. Fisk accelerate the death? A.—I don't think so, because in the cavity of the wound there was very little inflammation; there was more inflammation in the neighborhood where it was found.

Q.—And you think, then, that it would make no difference to have the ball extracted successfully immediately after the shooting? A.—I don't think so, Sir.

Q.—Did the length of time that transpired before the death of Col. Fisk show ordinary or extraordinary vitality? A.—It would show that the man had a good constitution; he was naturally free from disease.

Mr. Graham—I wish to be understood as excepting to the submission of the case to the jury with a view to place beyond doubt the fact of his being armed. I want to extinguish the furore kindled against my client, and to protest against the submission of this case to the jury.

Coroner Young—The Coroner will very willingly take such testimony, if you can suggest by whom it is to be given.

Mr. Graham—You have a right to take every one in that hotel.

Coroner Young—I was called to take the dying statement of Col. Fisk, and I did not conceive it was my duty to examine his clothing and ascertain who removed it.

Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan—I appear here, of course, to a certain extent in an official capacity, and I must see that justice is done to every one who may be accused, that the law in this instance shall be properly carried out, and that against the person to be punished the law shall be rigorously inforced with exact justice. The duty of the Coroner is to find whether there was death, whether it proceeded from natural causes or was produced by the agency of some other person. Having arrived at a reasonable knowledge of the circumstances of the case, I must conscientiously advise the Coroner that he has discharged his duty. He is at liberty to examine further witnesses if he so desires, but he is not called upon to cross-examine them with a view to try the final question of guilt or innocence.

Coroner Young—I know nothing of that. My duty is plain, and that is to inquire into the manner in which Col. Fisk came by his death. If Col. Fisk was armed, you will have the right to bring it before another tribunal. I am here for the purpose of ascertaining by what manner he came to his death, and at whose hands. I have endeavored to discharge my duty conscientiously, and with no desire to create the furore that the gentleman speaks of. I have no intention to make any further reply to the gentleman, though I must disclaim any desire to wound his feelings, or do injustice to his client.

Mr. McKeon—I now ask the District-Attorney whether or not this is not an examination similar to that which proceeds before a magistrate, where the consequences may be that he will be required to commit the party charged. If such be the case, I ask if it is not his duty as a judicial officer to get all the facts relative to the homicide before the jury. You have already proved that there was a rumor that there were arms found in the room where Col. Fisk was. That rumor was about the hotel that night, and that should be sifted by the public authorities. The Coroner had the power to arrest all the attachés of the house as witnesses. The dress of Col. Fisk should be here. In my impression it is the duty of the District-Attorney to call upon the persons who found that pistol, and to inquire into the condition of his clothes at the time he was stripped. Suppose we show a state of things to prove manipulation at the hands of certain parties at the hotel. Suppose we show that the proprietors endeavored to cover the memory of the deceased, should not these things be ferreted out and presented to the jury? In every case, even in cases of murder, every man is entitled to bail, and therefore every fact possible should be elicited.

Corner Young—I am now about to submit this case to the jury.

Mr. McKeon—I am merely asking the District-Attorney whether he would advise the Coroner to ask for the production of these witnesses. We are now in an inquiry which is the basis of the judicial investigation, and it is eminently proper that the finding of the pistol and the condition of the clothes should be inquired into.

Mr. Graham—I protest against the submission of the case as it now stands, on the ground that it is a garbled and not a correct state of facts. This was precisely the same state of things in the case of McFarland. They ignored the fact that Richardson was armed and proposed to kill McFarland.

Coroner Young—That is not the point at issue here. The Coroner is here for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner Col. Fisk came by his death. I have adduced evidence to show in what manner he came by his death, and I shall therefore take the responsibility of submitting the case to the jury.

Mr. Graham—We except to that.

The Coroner then addressed the jury. He said:

Gentlemen of the Jury: I feel it is unnecessary for me to refer you to the evidence that has been offered. You have listened attentively, and the positions you occupy in society, your intelligence, your reputation as good citizens, preclude the necessity of my advising you upon any point. All that I ask of you is to render a verdict in accordance with the testimony elicited. That is all. I have no particular point to address you upon, but I would ask you only to commence with the first witness, and review the line of testimony to the close of the examination to the end of the post mortem. I don't know that I should say one word more to you, gentlemen. I assure you that in the examination of the witnesses it has not been my desire to ask one improper question. I have not been animated with a prejudice against any man. I have no personal feeling. I have endeavored to discharge my duty, as I have already said to the counsel, conscientiously, fearlessly, and as I always shall continue to discharge it. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands. You will please retire, and agree upon a verdict if you can do so.

Mr. Graham—Against that we protest and except.

The Coroner—With all due deference to the gentlemen, I decline to take any protest.

Mr. Graham—We will make you hereafter.

The jury retired at 4¾ and at 7¾ returned into Court, with the following verdict: The jury find upon the testimony subscribed at this inquest that the deceased James Fisk, Jr., came to his death at the Grand Central Hotel in the City of New-York on the 7th of January, 1872, at the hour of 10:50 A. M., in consequence of a wound or wounds inflicted by a ball or balls from a pistol from the hands of Edward S. Stokes, discharged by him in a deliberate manner at the said James Fisk, Jr., at the Grand Central Hotel, about 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, 6th of January, 1872.

Mr. Stokes was then formally questioned by the Coroner, after having received the usual caution.

Q.—What is your name? A.—Edward S. Stokes.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty years of age.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Philadelphia.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At the Hoffman House, in the City of New-York.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A broker.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the charge here preferred against you?

Prisoner (through his counsel, Mr. Graham)—By advice of my counsel, Mr. John McKeon, Mr. John Graham and the Messrs. Bartlett, I decline answering any further questions at this time; I am in their hands, and am governed by their advice.

The jury was then discharged.

MR. GRAHAM'S SPEECH.

Mr. Graham then said: If your Honor please, I want to call your attention to the language of the statute as to the time which you are to make a return of the proceedings to the Court having cognizance to indict for and to try upon the indictment for this offense. The Coroner has stated that he means to do justice in this matter, and if he means to do justice he does not mean unnecessarily to feed the fire that is now burning. The tragical character of Col. Fisk's death was calculated, without reference to his merits or demerits, to inspire the community with horror. It is very natural that humanity should recoil at the perpetration of such a deed as this, even though it was committed under circumstances perfectly justifiable or excusable. To have a human being sent out of this world to his long account by the hand of his fellow-man, even under such circumstances as the Deity himself would justify, is an act not to be treated with levity, but with gravity. The Coroner has a discretion as to the expedition that shall characterize this complaint. The statute provides that "the testimony of all those witnesses examined before the jury shall be reduced to writing by the Coroner, and shall be returned by him, together with the inquisition of the jury and recognizances and examinations taken by such Coroner, to the next Criminal Court of Record that shall be held in the county." Now if there is an intention to spring the case upon the existing Courts, it is a violation of this statute, and if the Coroner has the discretion, he has a right to show, by the tardiness with which he shall return these proceedings, that he is determined that this prisoner shall not be sacrificed at the stake without that fair and deliberate trial which the Constitution guarantees to every man. You have only to refer to many familiar cases to satisfy your mind. If the trial of McFarland was proceeded with at any time within thirty days after the commission of the deed, he must have been convicted. The public mind was so incensed against him that he must be condemned, but when that sober second thought came upon the people the healthy reaction set in, and he was not only acquitted, but the jury, on the part of the public, originally so incensed against him, almost applauded him for the act. The reason the law gives you this discretionary power is that heat like this may subside. It is no time to offer a victim upon the altar of public justice when men's minds are so heated that they cannot give the prisoner's case that calm consideration which is his just right. This kind of lynch law hinted at in reference to this case is not in vogue in this community, and I submit, therefore, with all respect, that if you desire no injustice should be extended to the prisoner, you will keep this case until the latest moment from the Court. The law secures to this man a fair trial, and it is impossible, under the circumstances that now surround this case, to consider it calmly and dispassionately. As an officer of the law, in the incipient stages of this matter, if you think it would be unjust to the prisoner to hand over the case at once to the prosecuting officer, under your oath you are bound not to resign it to that Court, and you are bound to give the prisoner an opportunity of fair and impartial trial, which cannot come to him under the circumstances I have warned you against.

MR. M'KEON'S REMARKS.

Mr. McKeon said it was not only merely discretionary upon the Coroner to grant the delay, but it was incumbent upon him to do so. The statute distinctly stated that the case was to be referred to the next term of the Court, and could not at all mean the session at present in progress.

MR. SULLIVAN'S REMARKS.

Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan contended that the statute referred to meant the existing Grand Jury and none other. Mr. McKeon's interpretation could alone be applicable to it in case there was no Court in session, but when there was it should properly be sent to it. That was its meaning, and that was its practice during his connection with the District-Attorney's office.

Mr. McKeon—During the six years I filled the position it was entirely unknown, and the District-Attorney's office is responsible for any violations of the law in that respect.

Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan asserted that that was the well-settled precept and practice, the vanity of Mr. McKeon notwithstanding.

Mr. Graham said the purpose of the statute was to prevent a man being hurried to a trial. The statute clearly defined that the case should be sent to the next session of the Court, and it should be interpreted in its legal and just sense.

Coroner Young said: I will state to the counsel I have listened to what they have said. I fully appreciate the importance of the responsibility upon me, and I will take into consideration your remarks on the matter.

Mr. Stokes was then formally committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the proceedings terminated.

Stokes in the Tombs.

Notwithstanding the report which was again current yesterday that Edward S. Stokes had committed suicide, he persists in living, and living very comfortably at the Tombs. He still maintains his composure outwardly, although at intervals there is visible a slight moodiness and uneasiness. He slept well on Monday night, and ate a hearty breakfast yesterday morning. Soon after this meal he was visited by the barber, who shaved him and dressed his hair. At 10 o'clock he was called upon by his brother and several personal friends, with whom he held a long conversation. He told one of them that his case would be settled in a few days, and that there was no need for any alarm on his account. He also professed to believe that his position was not in the least altered by the testimony elicited at the Coroner's inquest. In the course of the morning, two artists from *Harper's Weekly* called at the prison and requested to be allowed to take his likeness. Stokes received them cordially, and gave them a letter authorizing them to get a portrait of his which is at his residence. After his return from the Court-room he was taken to cell No. 50, the one assigned him by Warden Stacom, and which has been handsomely fitted up at the prisoner's expense. It is richly carpeted, the walls are papered and hung with a few fine pictures, and a new hair mattress and new bed-clothing have been substituted for the coarse prison articles. Altogether, the cell now appears more like a young lady's boudoir.

Counsel, although their lips are to an extent sealed, state that when the prisoner's own story is told, the aspect of the case will be changed. The prisoner's demeanor after the verdict of the Jury was unchanged; indeed, if anything, his spirits were more buoyant. As soon as he left the Court-room he partook of a hearty dinner. Bets of $100 to $50 were freely offered, yesterday, that Stokes will not be hung.

The Servants at the Mansfield Mansion Under Arrest.

Yesterday morning, Capt. Williamson, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, took into custody the servants in the employ of Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield, at her residence, No. 359 West Twenty-third-street. The servants arrested were John Roach, coachman; Mary Gilhauley, cook; Bridget Earley and Jennie Lynch, housemaids, and the arrests were made by virtue of subpœnas from Coroner Young, who had been informed that Stokes had visited the Mansfield mansion in the afternoon of Saturday last, a short time previous to the shooting of Fisk, and desired the detention of the domestics in the house, to prove the fact, if necessary. The witnesses were escorted to Police Headquarters, where the female servants were placed in charge of Mrs. Ewing, the Janitress of the building, and Roach detained in the detectives' office. No one was allowed access to them until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Coroner having intimated that their presence would not be required at the inquest, they were released from custody and returned to Mrs. Mansfield's house.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Address of Hon. William F. Havemeyer on His Re-Election as President—A Committee to Go to Albany.

Immediately after the organization of the Committee of Seventy, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, who was re-elected Chairman at the previous meeting, delivered the following address:

MR. HAVEMEYER'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Committee: I had hoped that the intimation conveyed to you at your last meeting would have relieved me both from the duty and the pleasure of thanking you this evening for the honor you have conferred by re-electing me to preside over your deliberations. It would have been very agreeable to me to be relieved from the duties of your presiding officer, to give way to the advent of new energies and vigor, and gladly take my place in the ranks to aid, as far as I might, in the completion of the work you have so auspiciously begun, and in which you have accomplished such beneficent results. The objects for which this Committee was appointed are well stated in the resolutions adopted by the meeting of September last. In carrying out these instructions you have assaulted, and, with the co-operation of similar reform organizations, have routed the corrupt cabal which had fastened itself upon the community, and had seized all branches of the Government of this City; and in doing so you have not only rendered a most significant service to the people of this City, but a service that is recognized with feelings of gratitude by the whole country. Of the chief conspirators, three are already out of their City places; one is, I hope, on his way to punishment; one has gone to a colder clime; one still remains the Chief Magistrate of our noble City, to its humiliation and disgrace, and appoints, as often as satisfactory arrangements are made, the chief officers of the City. Your work is well begun; its influence, salutary and beneficient, is already inspiring good men all over the country with hope for the future of our Government; has so lifted up the despondent hearts of the people here that any abatement of the vigor and efficiency of your action would cast a shade of solicitude over the whole community, lest the abuses and tyranny, and the corruption and infamy under which we have suffered so long should return with all their horrible features upon us. But it would be a sad mistake to suppose that the work of reform is complete, or near completion, until all the chief conspirators in the late nefarious transactions are ejected from office, and compelled to disgorge their plunder and are punished for their crimes. The standard of official life must be elevated, and the administration of the City Government purged of the sinecures and swindlers who have infested all its Departments, and displayed themselves on the corners of the streets bedizened with diamonds, or driving their fast horses, living in ease and splendor out of the City Treasury, and supporting one-half of the gambling-houses and bagnios of the City from the same source. You still have a Tweed in the Senate, a Field and Frear in the Assembly, and a Hall in the Mayoralty. Those should all be expelled without bargain, arrangement, or condition.

The legislative and executive nests have, it is true, been disturbed, but the judicial remains untouched. Any Judges, dealing with the highest interests of the community, who are found to be faithless to their trusts, should be removed from office. In some cases, it is believed the power of the Judiciary has been exercised in a way to make the name of justice a by-word and a reproach. Decisions on the most important questions ever brought into the Courts are pointed at as bearing the ear-marks of the most unmistakable favoritism and venality. Refereeships and receiverships are given out to favorites and to relatives, and enormous fees, awards and allowances of the most unwarrantable character have been showered upon personal partisans at the expense and cost of helpless and hopeless litigants, in their vain search for the aid of justice. What, then, can we expect but murder, robbery, rapine and crimes of every description, in a community, when the very halls of justice are stuffed to repletion with retainers from every phase of political corruption? The struggle with judicial evils will be a hard one, and the heads, and hands, and hearts of all good men must be given to this work. Your exertions in this behalf will be hailed with welcome all over the world, and let me call upon you to enter upon the work deliberately and patiently, but with an inflexible determination to make the necessary sacrifices of time and labor for its accomplishment. We look to our Legislature for help for this oppressed and wronged community, prostrated and humiliated under the perpetrated outrages of the last ten years. Shall we look in vain? We shall certainly do so unless the buzzard tribe of corrupt lobyists thronging the capital, or shall be spurned by honest legislators from its precincts. It is your duty to prepare measures to inform this Legislature of the present wants of this City. Its rulers have betrayed us, the watchmen have deserted their trust; you must come forward and demand from the Legislature guarantees against a repetition of our wrongs. Your measures should be thoughtfully and calmly matured, and in the interest of the people, and our reform delegation in Albany will doubtless gladly aid in their enactment. Already the air is filled with rumors that reform legislation is to be hampered at Albany by some of the Departments of this City, that no charter is to be passed which will relieve the people, unless some of the miscreants now in office shall not only be retained but perpetuated. These movements are to be watched carefully and closely, cunning and secret plottings to stop measures for relief for this City must be exposed, so that the movement for reform, which has been so auspiciously begun, may not be obstructed or stayed. The pioneer in the work of official reform has not abated his exertions, his example is applauded, and beginning to be followed all over the Union. The task he has had to accomplish, is not exceeded by that of any civil officer in the history of our City or State, and he has accomplished it. The credit and peace of the City has been maintained by his exertions. He has, without money, except such as he could borrow, carried the City through its emergencies to the time of the meeting of the Legislature, from which he and we have a right to expect prompt and efficient aid in the work he has commenced and so perseveringly pursued. Gentlemen, the fortress which has hitherto protected the Ring and its satellites has been successfully stormed, and nothing but its *débris* and a few rotten timbers stored in the Court-house are left. These must be entirely removed and destroyed, that nothing of its remains may be used in any construction which may replace it, and you may depend upon it that no citadel you can erect in its place can be safe unless all its apartments be occupied by the people whose interest, duty and privilege it should be to supervise the conduct of their own affairs—that thieves may not break in and steal. I know this is not the prevailing doctrine, but I am not afraid that the people will ever fail in their duty to themselves. We had a sample of their patriotism in November last, and in my experience I have found as much virtue and integrity in the humble abodes of the people as in the mansions of wealth and fashionable luxury.

Gentlemen, I hope that your efforts for reform will be as successful in the future as in the past, and when your work is done that you will enjoy the reward which an honest and conscientious discharge of duty is always certain to secure.

Throughout the delivery of the address there was much applause, and at the close Mr. Jonathan Sturges said such an address gave to him new life, and assurances that the earnest men of New-York would not falter until they had accomplished every reform needed for this City.

At the request of Henry Clews, Esq., banker, of Wall-street, the Chair appointed the following Committee to go to Albany in behalf of the people of this City: Hon. John Wheeler, ex-member of Congress, and Messrs. Henry Clews, Jackson S. Schultz, C. E. Detmold and Joseph Blumenthal.

The following new members were admitted: James L. Stewart, Frederick D. Tappan, Theodore W. Dwight, John D. McKenzie, John T. Daly, of No. 49 New-street, and David Dows.

Hon. Edward Salomon, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, submitted a report of that Committee about the new charter for this City, and invited a general discussion of the several propositions. The report, however, seemed to embody the sentiments of the General Committee, and there was no formal discussion.

The Committee then adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York mail from San Francisco arrived last evening at about 10½ o'clock.

Miss Anna Dickinson repeated her lecture on "Joan of Arc," last evening, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth-street.

The number of cases of small-pox reported during the twenty-four hours ending at noon, yesterday, was 9; number of deaths, 11.

The Farragut Lodge No. 265, of the I. O. O. F., celebrated its first anniversary at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, by a ball.

We are indebted to the purser of the Havana steam-ship *Cleopatra* for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence at this office.

The Italian society Unione e Fratellanza, gave a ball at Irving Hall, last night, the proceeds of which will be given to the Italian free evening school.

Eugene McSweeny, aged seventy-three years, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital from injuries received some time ago by accidentally falling on the ice.

The Gray contested will case was on yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings, and several witnesses were examined. The testimony taken, however, was not of public interest.

Richard Wheeler, of No. 313 East Thirty-seventh-street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but did not succeed in inflicting a fatal wound.

Robert Roberts, aged eighteen, of No. 232 Division-street, was run over at the corner of Essex and Hester-streets, and seriously injured by a wagon. Taken to his home.

It was reported yesterday that Joshua D. Miner, the alleged wealthy counterfeiter, will shortly be tried before the United States District Court on a new indictment.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, of Chicago, has consented to accept the Rectorship of Christ Church, tendered him by the Vestrymen as the successor of Rev. Dr. Ewer.

Owing to the absence of District-Attorney Davis before the Senate Investigating Committee, no testimony was taken by Commissioner Osborn in the Callender case yesterday.

The Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, presented indictments against several parties for violations of the Election laws, and the prisoners were remanded for trial.

Christian Retzler, aged seven, of No. 420 Fourth-avenue, was run over at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, by a Sixth-avenue car and seriously injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Andrew Murray is lying at No. 1 Centre Market-place in a dangerous condition from injuries received on Wednesday from being recklessly run over by a truck-driver whom he is unable to name.

George Bush, a resident of Morrisania, died yesterday in Bellevue hospital from injuries received Monday night by being run over by a Fourth-avenue car when attempting to get on the front platform.

The Dowling Association gave its first annual hop at the Academy of Music last evening. The attendance of dancers was very slim. Among the guests were Judge Dowling, Mr. Dunphy, Mr. Cuddy, and others.

The newly elected officers of Holland Lodge No. 8 F. and A. M., Dr. J. P. P. White, W. M., were duly installed last evening, with appropriate ceremonies, by M. W. John H. Anthon, Grand Master of Masons of the State.

The German Republican organization of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Eighteenth Ward, have elected the following officers: President, Fred. Bernhard; Secretaries, John Maerkle and E. Pfeiffer; Treasurer, Mr. Schell.

At a meeting of the officers of the Irish Brigade Association, the following were elected officers for the year: President, Major Haverty; Vice-President, Capt. Foley; Treasurer, Capt. Flynn; Secretaries, Messrs. O'Grady and Major Horgan.

The question as to the insanity of Wm. Merrick, indicted for forging a whisky bond, was argued before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The jury found him sane, and the trial of the case was fixed for today.

The Army and Navy Club of this City held its first annual reunion at the club-house, in Fifth-avenue, last evening. A large number of distinguished officers of both branches of the public service were present, and the occasion was an enjoyable one.

Isaac S. Lunnegan, a Post-office clerk, who was tried and acquitted a short time ago of a charge of embezzling letters, was rearrested by Deputy Marshal Purvis, yesterday, on a bench warrant, and was held in $5,000 bail for trial on a new indictment.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, Jacob Epstein and Morris Blood were charged with having in their possession silks and shawls, the proceeds of a burglary committed in the store of Moses Davenbaum, No. 297 Eighth-avenue. The prisoners were remanded.

A lecture was delivered last evening by Rev. David Mitchell, at the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entitled, "A Biographical Sketch of Rev. S. Chalmers, one of the most Famous Scotchmen of our Age."

Cyrille Dion and S. A. Gates have arranged terms for a match game of billiards to played at No. 186 Sixth-avenue on the evening of the 16th inst. The stakes are $250 a side, three-ball carom game, on 5 by 10 table, 250 points up. Dion discounts Gates.

James Flaherty, of No. 113 Cliff-street, was yesterday charged with robbing Margaret Rink, of No. 74 Roosevelt-street, of $150. He was committed for trial by one Thomas Coman, who was sitting as a Magistrate by virtue of his claim that he is a member of the Reform Board of Aldermen.

While some workmen were laboring under an embankment at One Hundred and Thirty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, the earth caved in upon them, burying Jacob Palmer and John Smith. They were speedily extracted, but found to be severely cut and bruised.

The delegates of the New-York Turn District have elected the following officers: First Speaker, F. Wolrab; Second Speaker, Otto Weiss; Recording Secretary, B. Roede; Corresponding Secretary, A. T. Luckhardt; Treasurer, A. Gruenberg; Turnwarts, Carl Stahl and G. Kohlenbaecker.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association met last night, Mr. Haw presiding. Mr. Benjamin Page was elected Secretary. Mr. Thompson announced the receipt of $826 toward the expenses of the last election. Several new members were elected, after which the meeting adjourned.

A jeweler named Corriani was removed on the 4th inst. from his room in Broome-street, near Sullivan, to Bellevue Hospital, in an insensible condition, and died two days afterward. A post-mortem made yesterday by Dr. Cushman showed that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Yorkville have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. C. Robinson; Vice-Presidents, J. A. Smith, Hon. W. A. Whitbeck, J. T. Drummond; Recording Secretary, J. D. Shipman; Corresponding Secretary, H. Fulmer, Jr.; Treasurer, T. Wandell.

Henry Jean, a milkman, living at No. 265 Second-street, had his skull fractured, yesterday, by being thrown from his wagon at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, in consequence of a collision with a street-car. He was taken home, but died in a few minutes. John Connors, the driver of the street-car, was arrested.

The failure of the prominent dry-goods firm of Sprague, Colburn & Co. was announced yesterday. Mr. John R. Gardiner, whose death was announced a few weeks since, was a special partner of the concern. His withdrawal of the $300,000 which he had in the business probably had something to do with the failure.

William Totten, who was shot in front of the premises No. 92 Cherry-street, by the accidental discharge of a small cannon, made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Keenan yesterday, but no new facts were elicited. A verdict was rendered against George W. Dewald, who fired the cannon, and he was committed to await the result of the injuries.

The Rural Club last evening elected the following officers: President, Hon. Horace Greeley; Vice-Presidents, N. C. Ely, F. L. Olmstead, S. B. Parsons; Recording Secretary, J. B. Lyman; Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Crandell; Treasurer, Henry T. Williams; Executive Committee, F. M. Hexamer, Frank D. Curtis, P. T. Quinn, Chas. C. Bragdon.

The overcast sky of the early hours of yesterday morning was succeeded by a clear, bright January day, giving 65° in the sun at 3½ P. M. The readings of the barometer and thermometer (in the shade) were these: At 6 A. M., 26°; 11 A. M., 35°; 2 P. M., 43°; 9½ P. M., 32°. Barometer—30.28, 30.28, 30.25, 30.24. Corresponding date last year—13°, 19°, 23°, 17°.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan in the case of James E Browne, aged ten years, of No. 106 East Thirty-fifth-street, who was killed on Saturday last at Barnum's Museum by being run over by a cage containing wild animals. A verdict was rendered censuring the employes of the Museum for not taking proper precautions to prevent accidents.

LONG ISLAND.

A movement is on foot in East New-York looking to annexation with Brooklyn.

Mechanics and laborers on the Stewart Hempstead improvement have been notified that operations will soon be suspended until March.

Hempstead and Oyster Bay have been consolidated into one internal revenue district, and placed in charge of Mr. Alonzo B. Wright, of Whitestone.

Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of Queens County, has been elected President of a new social and literary organization called the St. Nicholas Society.

The Whitestone and Westchester Railroad Company is the name of a new corporation just organized. The proposed road is to run from Rockaway Beach to Whitestone, and thence by ferry to Westchester County.

A two-story frame house situated in Jackson-avenue, between Fifth and Sixth street, Hunter's Point, was discovered to be on fire about 10½ o'clock on Monday night. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. Mrs. Minnock and three children, who were in the building, had a narrow escape.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A special election, held in Poundridge, to fill the office of Supervisor, resulted in the choice of Mr. Stephen Taylor, Republican.

Mrs. Margaret Voris, widow of the late Nathaniel Voris, aged seventy-five years, at a recent family reunion, in White Plains, had the pleasure of meeting with three of her sons, two sons-in-law, eighteen grand children, and four great grand children, while three of her children and eleven of her great grand children were absent. All the parties are natives of Westchester County.

NEW-JERSEY.

East Orange will petition the Legislature for permission to issue bonds to enable the Town Board to macadamize the streets.

One hundred and nine patients were admitted to the Jersey City Hospital during the month of December. The expenses during the month were $2,131.

The body of the man who walked from a Pavonia ferry-boat into the river at Long Dock, Jersey City, on Monday evening, has been recovered but has not been identified.

Mayor O'Neill yesterday, in the Jersey City Board of Public Works, vetoed the resolution for the payment of the contracts on the new Grand-street sewer by a general tax.

Gustave Anderson, a painter, at Dodge & Meig's lumber-yard, in Jersey City, yesterday fell from the second story to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and was seriously injured.

During the last quarter of 1871 there were 1,425 arrests made in Jersey City by the Police, and 3,876 lodgers were accommodated at the station-houses; fines to the amount of $3,789 were collected; property valued at $5,300 was lost or stolen, and property valued at $1,445 recovered.

Orders have been issued for an additional force of men to commence work upon the Stephens Battery at Hoboken, and it is expected that by the latter part of next week fully 100 men will be employed. Its length is nearly 300 feet, is 25 feet in breadth, and draws 21 feet of water. Its keel was laid down in 1840.

The collision which occurred on Monday night between the Hoboken ferry-boat *James Rumsey* and the Jersey City ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, resulted in a damage of $500 to the Hoboken boat. The Jersey boat was found to have been stove under the water-line, and her steam-pumps were yesterday kept in operation to keep her free from water.

[Advertisement.]

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Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Idaho*, at 11:30 A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:40 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on the pier at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1 P. M.....For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M. Double-paid letters on Pier No. 4 North River, until 2:50 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Algeria	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Silesia	Jan. 11	New-York	Hamburg.
City of London	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Weser	Jan. 13	New-York	Bremen.
Washington	Jan. 13	New-York	Havre.
Egypt	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	Jan. 11	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:53 | Moon sets..6:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:46 | Gov. Island..8:35 | Hell Gate....9:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Leo, Dearborn, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Alliance, Shute, Salem.

Ship Lake Michigan, (Br.,) Buchanan, Glasgow, William Nelson, Jr.

Bark R. Upham, (Ger.,) Swartz, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig New Era, (Br.,) Gordon, Brunswick, Geo. W. Brewer.

Schrs. Kate Robinson, Pendleton, Galveston, Carter & Purser; Ellen Mathews, McElwell, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Tempo, Ward, Port Johnson, Heney & Parker.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Jan. 4, with mdse. to F. Alexander & Sons.

Steam-ship Ariadne, Doane, Galveston Dec. 28, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Nov. 18, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Nimbus, (of Bath,) Kelley, Antwerp 48 ds. via Key West 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Kronpiwsen, (Swe.,) Cullberg, Havre 48 ds., with mdse. to master. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Missouri, Bradburn, Glasgow Nov. 22, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Il Leone, (Ital.,) Ciconnardi, Cardiff 50 ds. with railroad iron to order.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Hall, Malaga Dec. 7 and Gibraltar 8th, with fruit to Gomez, Wallace & Co.; vessel to Moss & Ward.

Brig Jane Goodyear, (of Liverpool,) Davis, Rio Janeiro Oct. 27, via Hampton Roads Jan. 4, with coffee to Henry Eyre—vessel to Geo. F. Buller.

Brig Morning Light, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Left in port brig Evening Star, for New-York next day.

Brig S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chase, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Machias, (of Jonesport,) Johnson, Seville 48 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Borda, Oporto 36 ds., with wine and corkwood to Hagemeyer & Brum.

Brig Alice M. Putnam, (of Boston,) Rogers, Antwerp 41 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to E. Crowell.

Schr. Chas. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Taylor, St. Martin's, with salt to Gill Bros.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales; lost jib.

BELOW—Ship Mirzapore, (of Liverpool,) Mackenzie, from Calcutta 123 ds., with mdse. to Arkell & Tufts. By pilot-boat J. W. Elwell No. 7.

Bark Kedron, (of North Shields,) from Shanghai Aug. 29, with tea to Olyphant & Co. By pilot-boat Jas. W. Elw ll No. 7.

SAILED—Steam-ships Leo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., clear.

Spoken.

Dec. 25, lat. 25 15, lon. 52 30, bark McGilvery, (of Searsport,) from Leghorn for New-York.

Dec. 23, lat. 30 56, lon. 70 40, ship Philosopher, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New-York, 91 ds. out.

Dec. 31, lat. 33, lon. 71 53, bark Concezione, (Ital.,) from Cardiff, for New-York, 46 ds. out.

Dec. 16, lat. 24 18, lon. 46 28, bark Nederland, (Hol.,) from Rotterdam, for Savannah.

Dec. 28, lat. 29 21, lon. 69 37, brig Queen, (Br.,) from Surinam, for New-York.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Arr. steam-ship Achilles, from Philadelphia; schr. J. J. Spencer, from Pensacola via Orleans, where she was ashore.

The steam-ship Concordia, which sailed from Liverpool Dec. 9 for Boston, put into Sydney, C. B., today short of coal. She will proceed to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9.—Arr. steamers Charleston, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore; schrs. U. L. Abbott and S. A. Hoffman, from Philadelphia; M. E. Mangam, from Baracoa.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; ship City of Halifax, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 9.—Sld. brig Chowan, for Baltimore; brig Chesapeake, for Demerara; schrs. Charles Dennis, for New-York, and fleet of coasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Arr. ship La Escocesa, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 9.—Arr. steam-ships Zonawanda, from Philadelphia; Montgomery, from New-York; San Salvador, from New-York; North Point, from Baltimore; brig Mary E. Pennell, from Boston; schrs. Addie F. Cutler, from Newport; J. C. Thompson, from Baltimore; Chas. F. Heyer, from Baltimore.

Cld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; ship Cynosure, for Liverpool; bark Samuel Larrabee, for Bremen; Tulsco, for Bremen; brigs Flora, for Demerara; Ceres, for St. John, N. B.

Disasters.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The schr. T. W. Allan, Capt. Carter, from Dennysville for New-York, was fallen in with on the 8th inst. by the United States steam-cutter Mahoning. The schr. anchored on the 6th inst. near Cross Rip Light, the wind blowing a gale from the N. W. On the 7th she began to drift with both anchors and kedge down, which compelled them to cut away the masts, when she rode out the gale. The cutter took the vessel in tow and brought her to this port today.

The schr. Lulu Morton, from Portland, for New-York, was discovered at anchor on Nantucket Shoals, yesterday, with the crew badly frost-bitten. The steamer Wm. Lawrence took off the steward of the schr., whose hands were frozen, and brought him to this port. The schr. would resume her voyage as soon as the weather moderated.

The schr. J. J. Spencer, from Pensacola, for Boston, before reported ashore at Orleans, has been got off and will be towed to Boston.

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